THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 156

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

N. E. Assured More Meat: Indict Ship Plate Makers: Italy Warned of Invasion

The World's Day—May 29, 1943

New England: More Meat Assured After June 1

New Englanders today were given assurances that beef and veal—supplies of which reached a new low this week end—would, after June 1, be diverted in greater quantities into local retail channels. [Page 2.]

Revised dimout regulations, permitting greater latitude in lighting for citizens in their homes, for shore resorts and their residents, and traffic regulation, become effective on Monday. [Page 2.]

Experiences freighting military personnel and supplies by air between India and China recounted by Capt. James P. Segel, of Brighton, Air Transport Command pilot believed to be one of first local boys to return from that area.

National: Indict Ship Plate Makers for Fraud

For "concealing and destroying" records of ship plate tests which Senate Truman Committee investigators sought to inspect at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's Irvin works last March, the corporation has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury sitting at Pittsburgh. Four employees of the company whose indictment had been asked were not indicted.

Production of axles and transmissions for military vehicles was resumed at Spicer Manufacturing Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, ending a four-day "holiday" which also halted the jeep assembly line at Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., for lack of parts.

Richard Krebs, alias Jan Valtin, who wrote of his intrigues as an agent of the Communists and then of the Nazi Gestapo in his book "Out of the Night," has been released on parole from Ellis Island. He had been held since last November under warrants for his deportation as an undesirable alien.

Louisa M. Alcott, author of "Little Women" and other children's books, is honored by a Liberty Ship named for her and launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards, Baltimore.

Colorado's new labor law regulating unions is attacked as unconstitutional in a suit filed in district court at Denver by the A. F. of L., the C. I. O., the Colorado Federation of Labor, and several other labor unions.

An international farmers' co-operative organization has been recommended to the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., by delegates of more than 30 countries. Murray D. Lincoln, President of the Co-operative League of America and a member of the United States delegation, presided at a special meeting which adopted the resolution on co-operatives.

The National War Fund, Inc., now organized in 39 of the 48 states, plans to conduct a nation-wide drive for $125,000,000 from Oct. 1 to Nov. 20 for 19 leading war philanthropies, exclusive of the Red Cross.

In Europe: Axis Warns Italians of Invasion

Warning to Italians by Axis authorities stated that large numbers of Allied lighters, tugs and light naval vessels suitable for invasion had been collected at numerous ports around the north coast of Africa.

Premier Stalin, in a letter to a Moscow correspondent of Reuters, said dissolution of the Comintern was timely because it facilitates organization of the common onslaught of all freedom-loving nations against the common enemy.

Exclusion of the Axis countries from the postwar company of nations until they show "by deeds, not words, that they are animated by the principles of freedom and justice, not lust for domination," was urged by Viscount Cranborne, leader of the British House of Lords.

Washington: Lewis to Report to Policy Group

Soft-coal wage negotiations were continued as John L. Lewis was scheduled to report to the policy committee of the United Mine Workers after a morning conference with representatives of the operators. Portal-to-portal pay demands of the unions remained double the 80 cents a day increase acceptable to mine owners.

Brig. Gen. Norman Thomas Kirk has been confirmed by the Senate as Army Surgeon General with the rank of Major General. He succeeds Maj. Gen. James C. Magee June 1.

President Roosevelt's use of war emergency funds to finance agencies for which Congress has refused appropriations would be prohibited under a Senate vote taken during consideration of a deficiency appropriation bill.

The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, of Philadelphia, convicted on charges of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act and sentenced to 10 years in prison, has appealed to the Supreme Court to set aside his conviction.

Release of Japanese from relocation centers at the rate of 1,000 a week to run "willy-nilly all over the country" is charged by Robert A. Stripling, chief investigator of the Dies Committee who said hearings will open in Los Angeles June 7, and be continued in Washington later that month.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said he knew nothing of a reported desire of Admiral William H. Standley to resign as Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8

Award-Picker for WPB Wins Award For Personal Merit in War Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Having helped pick scores of winners in the War Production Board's continuing production drive contest, Mrs. Mary M. Murdock, clerk in the Awards Branch, has won a certificate of individual production merit herself.

Mrs. Murdock is the first Government clerk so honored. She developed a method of getting suggestions for increased efficiency back to factories that saves 16 man-hours a day, plus approximately 264,000 sheets of paper annually. Every such query is now answered within 24 hours, thanks to Mrs. Murdock.

A native of Boston, Mrs. Murdock returned to office work after an absence of 32 years to aid the war effort. She is the mother of four, including a son with a signal training regiment at Fort Monmouth, N. J.; another son with Bendix Aviation Corporation, Norwood, Mass., and a daughter in a war job with American Airlines in New York.

During her year in Washington she had not taken a day off.

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Weather Predictions

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:40 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:42 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 8:41 p. m. and ends Monday at 4:41 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 9:12 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 4:40 a. m.

Memorial Day

All editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted on Monday, May 31, a legal holiday.

Travel Limits Make Week End Big Home Time

Trains and busses, however, leaving Boston today are heavily loaded —Return a problem.

Restrictions on travel, occasioned by the curtailment in pleasure automobile driving, cancellation of bus schedules, and crowding of trains, combined today to emphasize home celebration of the Memorial Day week-end.

Indications were, however, that train and bus travel were fairly heavy out of Boston despite the pleas of the Office of Defense Transportation to civilians to curtail pleasure travel. An official of the Boston & Maine Railroad reported that travel was moderately heavy this morning on trains moving out of the North Station. But the pileup he predicted would come on Monday when not only civilians but also soldiers on leave would be trying to get back home. Some record distances for standees might be set up during this week-end, he predicted.

Traditional Tributes

The traditional tributes to the soldiers of this and other wars will be paid tomorrow and Monday throughout New England in thousands of hillside home lots. The parades of city and town military, civic, and fraternal organizations, files of children with flags, and led by the town band, fife, bugle, and drum corps, will constitute the principal celebration of many cities and towns.

Beside some battle monuments services of tribute will be held, generally impressive because they contain the greatest understatement. But they will contain a personal meaning to nearly everyone, for there is hardly a family remaining that has not someone in service. Invariably thoughts will stray during the ceremonies to those sons, fathers, and husbands, fighting on world fronts. Even daughters and wives may come up in those thoughts, because many of them are serving today along with the men on the home front.

18 in Bay State G. A. R.

Special tribute is being paid this year to the Civil War veterans. Hardly any of the 18 Massachusetts members of the Grand Army of the Republic are expected to attend personally any of the celebrations but the Sons of Veterans, auxiliaries, Spanish-American and World War I organizations will carry on for them.

Governor Saltonstall, speaking yesterday, in the Sons of Veterans annual ceremony in the Hall of Flags at the State House, declared that "the highest possible tribute to veterans of the Civil War is being given every day . . . by our boys fighting in the Pacific jungles, the icy hills of Attu, or in the skies over Europe."

"Our men at the battlefront and we at home are united in our determination to preserve our freedom of living," the Governor said.

Certain Driving Liberties

The Office of Price Administration, incidentally, cleared up the question of driving cars to cemeteries or Memorial Day exercises by ruling that it may be done. The motorist, however, must have no other means of transportation available, the OPA declared, and he must remain within his basic A ration mileage.

Virtually every police department in Massachusetts was believed to be co-operating with the OPA's ban on pleasure driving other than the permitted holiday driving. Indications were that motorists would not be stopped but if they were held up for infractions of the law they would be required to fill out the OPA's special form inquiring the reasons for their particular travel.

Fortresses Set Leghorn Docks Afire; Time Needed for All-Out Drive on Axis; Nazis Scourge Balkans to Bar Allies

Official United States Navy from Harris & Ewing

Attu's Barren Shores Host to Swarms of Oncoming American Soldiers

One of the first photographs of United States forces landing on Attu, Aleutian Islands, May 11. A Navy Combat Photography Unit was on hand when the first wave of soldiers were put ashore on the Japanese-occupied island. The picture was taken as the men went over the side in Massacre Bay during combined Army and Navy operations. Landing boats pour scores of soldiers and their equipment onto the black volcanic sand of the bay. This is the southern landing force. Similar scenes were enacted at other points.

Italy's Foggia air base also bombed; London papers expect early continent invasion.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The important northern Italian port of Leghorn has been pounded by almost 100 Flying Fortresses. Great fires are reported among the city's oil refineries, docks and shipyards. The Italians freely admit that damage has been heavy.

At the same time two score American Liberators have dropped 80 tons of bombs on the Italian air base at Foggia, 80 miles east of Naples, while other Allied planes have crossed the English Channel on new missions to Germany and German-occupied Europe.

Apart from the injury to Italian transport and morale, the Leghorn raid is significant because it illustrates further the added striking power which will be gained by the Allied air forces when Sardinia is occupied. In order to reach the Leghorn section of Northern Italy—where most of the Italian war industries are located, incidentally—and get back to their African base, the Flying Fortresses had to cover approximately 1,000 miles. From the northeast coast of Sardinia, however, the round trip would have been considerably under 500 miles, and a correspondingly greater weight of bombs could have been carried.

These latest assaults bring to an end a week which the perspective of time may disclose to have been one of the most decisive seven-day periods of the war.

Since the breaching of the Möhne and Eder dams during the week of May 16 the rain of bombs on the Axis has reached cloudburst proportions, and there are definite signs that serious stresses have been effected in the ersatz structure that holds the Axis together. In three raids in a city-by-city demolition program in the industrial Ruhr region, nearly 5,000 tons of blockbusters and other heavy bombs have been loosed by the RAF. In the attacks on Dortmund and Düsseldorf, for example, the British airmen dropped more than five times the weight of explosives dropped on London in its most severe blitz.

The aerial offensive also is having important repercussions in another vital field of warfare—the U-boat campaign. Informed sources in London say that as a result of the continuous pounding of German bases and increased sinkings of undersea craft the submarine menace is not only being held but definitely overcome.

Meanwhile, London newspapers are speculating with blazing headlines on the possibility of an imminent invasion of the continent. There appears to be little concrete evidence to support this wave of journalistic excitement, but the British writers, of course, may know something that is not known in this country.

The situation in Russia remains obscure. The Germans persist in talking about Soviet offensive operations in the Kuban, which the Nazis claim to have halted, but the Russians speak mainly of developing actions in four other sectors—the north shore of the Sea of Azov, the Donets Basin, Smolensk and Leningrad.

There is, likewise, little or nothing new to report from Attu.

Terror Drive Offset by Unity In Yugoslavia

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, May 29—German fears of a possible United Nations invasion of the Balkans have been increasing greatly the sufferings of the Yugoslav and Greek populations, according to detailed information reaching here.

In a frantic effort to protect their narrow lines of communications from Central Europe to the Aegean, the Nazis now are reported to be extirpating whole villages in the length and breadth of the Morava and Vardar Valleys.

In this way Berlin hopes to force Yugoslav and Greek guerrilla armies to withdraw farther into the mountains through denying them protection of the villages and through crushing the Patriots' widespread intelligence service.

New Terroristic Measures

Daily reports now received by Yugoslav and Greek circles in Cairo reveal that the Axis crisis which began with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defeat in Tunisia has resulted in numerous new terroristic measures in these two countries.

It has reached the stage where officials here, although accustomed to reports of devastation in their homelands, say they dread further news from home. Hardly a day is said to have gone by during the past month in which they have not received word of from 50 to 500 persons shot by the occupying forces.

I have seen both communications and authenticated photographs of Axis acts and they surpass imagination.

Expedition in Yugoslavia

Axis apprehension over Allied plans also has forced the Germans to send a new expedition from Central Yugoslavia down the Val-

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Mediterranean Raids Hint Allied Drive Soon

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Immediate United Nations objectives in the European theater of war emerged in clarified detail this week through the hail of bombs which fell over Western Europe and along the Southern bastions of the Axis in the Mediterranean.

It became more and more apparent that the great bombers which took off from England for the Ruhr and Rhineland were pursuing one specific type of bombing for one single purpose and that the Marauders and Mitchells that pounded the Italian islands and roamed the Aegean were working under an entirely different set of plans with a quite dissimilar purpose.

The attacks on Germany, France, and the Low Countries—but mostly on the centers of German heavy industry—clearly were the beginning of a powerful air drive to destroy the breeding ground of German military power. It develops as the first mass application of the strategic use of air power to undermine the fighting power of an enemy at the foundation. It has exclusively a long-range purpose.

Air Bases Attacked

The attacks on the Italian Islands, on Southern Italy itself, and over the Aegean were directed primarily at Axis air bases and facilities. The proportion of weight thrown at air facilities was about five times that thrown at transportation. Thus the attack was directed exclusively at the enemy's front-line military power and more particularly at its facilities for interposing its air power between Allied forces and whatever their next immediate objective may be.

From this sharp distinction between air strategy on the two European fronts one can read the portents of the future in new and more detailed light. What is being done to Germany implies the use of other forms of military pressure only at a later stage. What is being done in the Mediterranean implies important land or sea operations in the very near future—in fact, provides Italy with ample reason for the extreme stage of apprehension it is in.

The seriousness of the attack on the tap root of German military power is revealed in the losses which have been sustained. The Dortmund attack cost 38 bombers, the Düsseldorf operation 27, and the Essen attack 23.

That makes a total in one week of 88 heavy bombers lost just on three major attacks on Germany.

Other Losses

It does not include losses on other operations over Western Europe, nor in any of the Mediterranean area. It does not even include supplementary losses of escort planes, which very probably accompanied the big bombers on parts of their missions, nor, of course, any of the losses landing or taking off which normally at-

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Logistics Bar Undue Haste On Global War

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 29—There is a real need, it is felt here, of correcting certain popular misconceptions about the global strategy of the United Nations which have arisen as a result of the Roosevelt-Churchill talks in Washington.

The conference ended with a statement that the Combined Staffs reached "complete agreement on future operations in all theaters of war."

This brief but comprehensive communiqué, combined with Prime Minister Churchill's statement to newspaper correspondents that the war would be waged "concurrently" in Europe and in the Pacific, has led to certain misleading conclusions being drawn by the press in this country, and, according to reports received here in the United States as well.

Vast Resources Involved

In essence these mistaken notions all laid down into the belief that full-scale Allied offensives are imminent, not only against Italy in the Mediterranean, but against Germany on the West Coast of Europe, and against Japan in the Pacific. Unless put severely into perspective, such expectations are likely to lead to disillusion.

The truth is that in this case the

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Major Home-Front Problems Rest on Decision of Byrnes

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Most of America's biggest home front problems, and all of Washington's greatest muddles, now rest on the decision of the new Office of War Mobilization, which means in effect the suave, energetic, lively little South Carolinian, James F. Byrnes.

The stature of Mr. Byrnes' new job, backed up by the newly-formed 5-man War Mobilization Committee, grows with every study made of it.

Mr. Byrnes has figuratively and actually moved into the White House. He gave his first press conference there. The new committee with which he "consults and advises" meets in the Cabinet Room. But it is Mr. Byrnes, under the order, who has the power. Mr. Byrnes becomes Assistant President. He is the head of a new war cabinet on the home front. The step marks another profoundly important step: Mr. Roosevelt, for almost the first time in office has delegated a whole segment of his power. Some of his closest friends had despaired that he would ever do this.

Vinson Joins Team

Today Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky resigns as justice of the Federal Circuit Court, to which he was named five years ago after 14 years in the House of Representatives. He will succeed Mr. Byrnes as the new Director of Economic Stabilization, and take his place in the five-man War Mobilization Committee. Mr. Vinson was an expert on tax matters in the House. On him will fall the burden of reconciling and eliminating clashes between the great new war agencies, like Chester C. Davis's War Food Administration and Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator.

Mr. Vinson may be a major figure also in the anti-inflation fight, which is the biggest single worry on the home front.

As a tax expert, Mr. Vinson will presumably wrestle with the great new tax drive which is believed to be the key instrument in meeting

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Food Talks Unite Nations in Postwar Tasks

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 29—Agreements already reached guarantee that the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture will accomplish its purpose.

Acceptance of its six major recommendations, including an interim commission to set up a permanent world food organization, a vastly expanded world agricultural production, and a higher nutrition standard as the minimum goal of 45 countries, is assured.

But the Conference will be credited with still another achievement. It is a diplomatic by-product, a by-product which well may loom as more important than the main event itself. It is a two-way achievement, and it is hardly possible to overrate its potentialities. It is this:

Tangible Evidence

The Soviet Union has shown tangible evidence, highly welcome and highly reassuring to the United States, that it intends to collaborate with all the United Nations in building and securing a better postwar world.

The United States has shown tangible evidence, highly welcome and highly reassuring to the Soviet Union, that it intends to play a continuing and full-bodied role in the future peace.

Both have given new signs that they are looking away from isolationism and aloofness and toward substantial, practical measures of international co-operation.

Admittedly each has been doubtful about the other.

Each now is more reassured about the other.

The Conference, which will be ready to present unanimous and far-reaching recommendations on June 3, has been the instrumentality which has brought the Soviet Union and the United States into closer understanding and close collaboration.

In fact, it is apparent to every observer here that the United Nations Food Conference has helped to unite all the United Nations in the peacetime tasks which lie ahead.

But the Conference is assured of success in its own right, in the technical fields in which it was summoned to advise—with unanimity if possible—the 45 member Governments what they should do separately and collectively to bring about a better-fed world and how to go about it.

Unanimity Evident

From progress already made, it is evident that unanimity on every major decision will be reached. Perhaps that is the advantage of having nonpolitical specialists instead of inexpert politicians at international conferences. Six of these major decisions have now taken shape, and it is clear that the Conference will advise the United Nations and associated nations:

1. To establish at once, in the next few weeks, an interim commission which will proceed immediately to prepare a plan for a permanent world food organization, taking in the 45 countries participating in the conference and authorized to carry forward the purposes and the recommendations of the conference. The scope of the continuing organization remains to be fully determined and will be subject to the approval of the member governments.

2. To expand as soon as possible, as rapidly as possible, and on as wide a scale as possible the production of "energy" foods, such as cereals, sugar, etc., to meet the acute postwar shortages which will be heightened as the occupied countries are liberated.

Food-Output Expansion

3. To prepare for a continued expansion of total food production with special emphasis upon protective foods, including meat, eggs, milk and milk products, soybeans, fruits, vegetables, etc. The goal of the Conference is an expanding agriculture to meet an expanding world economy and the specialists at this gathering know it can be accomplished if the governments are prepared to do what is necessary to accomplish it.

4. To examine all the related economic steps which must be taken to both promote and take advantage of an expanding agriculture. This will embrace a declaration that there must be lower tariffs, freer world trade, and new efforts to raise the purchasing power of the majority of the people to assume an adequate standard of living.

5. To promulgate and seek to reach a new, agreed and world-

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Food Delegates Agree On Nutrition Standard

By the Associated Press

Hot Springs, Va., May 29

Nutrition specialists of the United Nations Food Conference have agreed on basic nutrition standards, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, said, which will serve as a yardstick of diet for international use.

That does not mean, Dr. Parran told a press conference, that there will be any attempt to "impose an American diet on the whole world."

Continent:

U. S. Planes Bomb Leghorn, Foggia

Allied headquarters in North Africa said that in bombing Leghorn African-based Flying Fortresses had struck at the most dis-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Women's Activities: B. and P. Group

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor

Dr. K. Frances Scott of Northampton will be installed as President of the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at a special ceremony this evening at the New Ocean House in Swampscott. Dr. Scott, who is professor of hygiene at Smith College, heads the unopposed slate which is being presented at this afternoon's session of the Federation's twenty-second annual convention.

As State Program Co-ordination Chairman, Dr. Scott is speaking at 4 o'clock today on "Our War Program for 1943-44." Retiring President, Miss Viola C. Manseau, presided at the pre-convention board meeting this morning.

The other officers who will be installed tonight are: Miss Elizabeth M. Curry of Boston, First Vice-President; Miss Anne Halfpenny of Holyoke, Second Vice-President; Miss Helen W. Mackay of the Gloucester Club, Recording Secretary; Miss Gertrude C. Benway of Northampton, Corresponding Secretary and Miss Anna A. Donovan of Taunton, Treasurer. Miss Ida T. Negus is the Installation Officer.

Chief speaker at tonight's dinner is Mrs. Nettie Simms of Hastings, Nebraska, National Chairman of International Relations. Mrs. Simms, who has been associated with the National Federation since 1930, studied at Nebraska State University and Grinnell College. She has attended conferences on the cause and cure of war and conducted round tables on that subject. She has also attended the Geneva Institute on World Affairs and the Geneva International Summer School. Besides traveling extensively in Europe, Cuba, Panama, Nicaragua, and Honduras, she has taken courses at Oxford University.

She says, "I am just an ordinary woman interested in world peace. I think our Federation should work closely with the Government and bring public opinion to the point where it demands peace. There is power in the voice of the people if that voice is big enough. It's our job to make it big."

Following a series of conferences tomorrow morning, the two-day convention will close with a luncheon at which Dr. Robert King Hall of Harvard University will deliver an address on the subject, "An Intimate Survey of Latin-America." Miss Mabel L. Mackay, President of the Reading Club, Convention Hostess, will preside.

Mrs. Susan Haile Richards

Director of the merchandising staff of the New York Dress Institute, who will speak on "What to Buy and How to Take Care of It" at a meeting of the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club on Friday, June 4, at 7 p. m. in Pilgrim Hall. She will illustrate her discussion of nonpriority fabrics with swatches of the fabrics and the latest New York creations designed for the duration. She will also discuss the latest government restrictions on design. Miss Ann M. Manion, President of the Club, will preside.

Help Make Shoes

The British Workshop at 69 Newbury Street needs your help in making felt shoes for wounded American and British soldiers in Britain, according to Mrs. William Endicott, Chairman. The Workshop, which celebrated its third anniversary this week, has enough felt on hand to make 14,000 pairs.

"The fact that the Government was willing to release this much valuable priority material indicates the importance it attaches to our sending the shoes," says Mrs. Endicott.

Designed by the head of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, the shoes are already cut out. All you have to do is sew the sections together. It takes the veriest beginner only three hours to complete a pair, according to Mrs. Endicott, and there is someone at the Workshop on Monday and Thursday afternoons to give you special instruction if you need it.

The Workshop would like to see Girl Scouts and other young people's groups undertake to make a quota of shoes as part of their wartime service. And here's an easy job for those women who insist they can't knit or use a sewing machine properly.

American boys as well as British benefit from this work, Mrs. Endicott points out. "If you had been in London during the last war," she adds, "and seen the streets filled with wounded soldiers in butcher-blue uniforms hobbling about on their bright yellow crutches and wearing this same type of gray felt shoe, you'd hasten to get your fingers around a pair."

With Britain already down to subsistence level, there is no felt available there for such use. Civilians are even making shoes for themselves out of old felt hats because leather, too, is so short. British shoe leather is carrying Russian soldiers to victory, that is why, explains Mrs. Endicott.

Recruits Needed

Facing a serious shortage of women volunteers for its stamp and bond booths, the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff is launching a drive for recruits for this vital home-front army. Mrs. Jean Seznec, chairman, urges all women or girls over 16 to report to headquarters, 66 Church Street, Cambridge. Booth assignments for as little as two hours a week are available, but it is hoped that volunteers will be able to spare at least four hours out of each week for this victory job.

'Wild Foods' Lecture

The public is invited to hear a lecture on "Wild Foods" by Mrs. Hollis Webster, Horticultural Chairman of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, on Wednesday at 2 p. m. in Horticultural Hall. Horticultural chairman are asked to bring in for exhibition and demonstration any wild plant of edible interest.

'Taxes Today'

Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, will discuss "Taxes Today" at the last meeting of the Longwood Neighborhood Group of the Boston League at the home of Miss Margaret Estabrook, 78 Monmouth St., Brookline, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Musical Program

Special feature of the meeting of Newtonville Woman's Club next Tuesday afternoon will be a musical program by Mary Nevery, soprano, Einar Hansen, violinist, and Alan Hovaness, pianist. Mrs. Henry S. Kimball will speak about the word of the Nurses Aide organization. A collection will be taken for the annual Christmas party which the Club gives for underprivileged children.

Talk on Herbs

"Herbs for Victory" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Herbert Hosmer of Concord, Mass., at a meeting of the Winchester Better Homes Garden Club at the home of Mrs. William L. Davis, Central Green, on Wednesday at 2 p. m.

Election Held

Miss Mildred Frank was elected President of the West Roxbury Junior Woman's Club at its recent annual meeting. Her co-officers for 1943-44 will be: Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, First Vice - President; Mrs. Marjorie Walsh, Second Vice-President; Miss Mary Gately, Treasurer; Miss Estelle Howard, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Dorothy Hardy, Corresponding Secretary; and Miss Helen Williamsen, Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

An afghan made by the Club for use in a Sun Room at Fort Devens will be presented at the Swampscott Convention. At a recent Penny Sale, the Club raised $20 for the Sun Room Fund, according to a report read at the last meeting.

Women's G. O. P. Club

Mrs. Charles P. Howard of Reading and Boston was re-elected President of the Women's Republican Club at the 21st annual meeting this week. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Ellis Spear, Jr. of Newton Center, First Vice-President; Mrs. Sinclair Weeks of West Newton, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Walter Atherton of Boston, Mrs. Frank A. Besse of Wareham, Mrs. William Endicott of Boston, and Miss Cora E. MacKenzie of Auburndale, Vice-Presidents for three years; Mrs. Charles S. Jeffrey of Cambridge, Secretary; Mrs. Archibald Blanchard of Boston, Treasurer.

Governor a Guest

Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall will be among the guests who will witness the presentation of the charter to the Women's Columbus Republican Club on Thursday evening, June 3, at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street. Mrs. Saltonstall is Honorary President of the new club. Mrs. Albert W. Levis, President, will open the ceremonies and Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, Representative of the 6th Norfolk District, will give the main address.

Recently organized by and for registered Republican women voters of Italian extraction, the Club's purpose is to further the interests of the Republican Party and to enhance the position of Italians in public life through close co-operation with the party.

United China Relief

The Women's Division of United China Relief is busy preparing for the Lotus Festival to be held in the Lotus Room of the Copley-Plaza next Thursday for the benefit of United China Relief. There will be an all-day exhibit and sale of Chinese imports, climaxed by a tea dance from 4:30 on with Ruby Newman's orchestra supplying the music. Mrs. Leavitt L. Edgar is Chairman of the affair, while Miss Joan MacDuffie heads the young assistants who will act as flower vendors.

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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-5)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-3)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 134 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY	First Church, 36 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 14 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 148 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 10 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service. (4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (5) Wednesday Eve. except 3rd, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public
333 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province St. 24 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms.

Meat-Hungry New Englanders To Get More Beef and Veal Soon

New England consumers today had assurances that beef and veal—which had reached a new low this week end—would, after June 1, be diverted in greater quantities into local retail channels.

The happy news came from Regional Meat Rationing Officer Frederic W. Lake, who challenged the claim made by numerous retailers, and published yesterday in The Christian Science Monitor, that a 7,000,000-pound weekly meat total would be nearer the facts than the 12,000,000 pounds a week which New England consumers were supposed to be receiving.

Apparently, a large percentage of this 12,000,000 pounds a week has been finding its way into hotel and restaurant channels in the form of fabricated cuts.

Beginning June 1, Mr. Lake said, new regulations of the Office of Price Administration will prohibit purveyors and suppliers of hotel and restaurant businesses from delivering more than 70 per cent of the volume they delivered during the three-month period from Sept. 15, 1942, to Dec. 15, 1942.

The action is expected to carry forward the "roll-back" in prices as well as to prohibit the diversion of large quantities of meat—in fabricated form—to the hotels and restaurants. Many jobbers, it was pointed out, were cutting the sides of beef and veal into steaks, roasts, and chops, and selling them to the hotel and restaurant trade.

Local Army, Navy, and Coast Guard procurement officers—who undoubtedly have been able to obtain a substantial proportion of the 12,000,000-pound weekly meat quota—are the only ones excluded from the new order, Mr. Lake said.

Meantime, last-minute shoppers scurried from market to market today, in some cases fairly successful in picking up some hamburg, a little ham, or a few chops for the week end, but in many instances finding little more than frankfurts, bologna, veal loaf, and pig's feet in the display cases.

There was one more bright ray of hope today, however. Preliminary reports received here by Department of Agriculture representatives indicated that very shortly there would be an abundance of the now extremely scarce potatoes.

Large shipments of southern-grown potatoes are expected to arrive late in July and August—to a point where they may glut the market.

Tighter Enforcement Net Being Drawn to Save 'Gas'

Strict observance by New England motorists of the 35-miles-an-hour speed limit, elimination of all pleasure driving, and the organization of more car pooling clubs are essential if the present available gasoline supply is to be maintained, according to Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director for the First Civilian Defense Area.

Mr. Loughlin said that these proposals for conservation were made at a meeting yesterday afternoon with officials of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation who met with representatives of fraternal, civic, labor, and educational groups in the Office of Civilian Defense.

Police Will Co-operate

Meantime, Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh of Boston reiterated his stand that Boston police would co-operate with Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, in the enforcement of the ban on pleasure driving.

Obviously somewhat concerned by remarks made earlier in the day at a meeting of the City Council, in which some members called upon police to refrain from assisting OPA agents, Captain Kavanagh said: "I am working in co-operation with Colonel Sullivan and will comply with any requests that he may make in regard to the OPA drive."

During the conference at the Office of Civilian Defense, it was pointed out that with a loss at the rate of 5,000,000 gallons of gasoline a day through the break in the midwestern pipe line and crude rubber supply admittedly decreasing daily, the conservation of transportation facilities is a patriotic obligation.

Ways to Save 10,000 Bbls. a Day

Co-operation of pleasure drivers in eliminating all nonessential operation would result in a saving of 6,000 barrels of gasoline a day, and the dropping of all unnecessary mileage on the part of T-coupon holders would save another 4,000 barrels a day, it was declared.

Urgent requests are to be made upon State and local defense councils to work further with war transportation conservation committees in an effort to effect every reasonable economy possible in gasoline and other petroleum products.

Those attending the meeting were: Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator, OPA; Homer Johnson, Division of Local Transport, ODT; Harold Ulrich, General Chairman, New England Regional Committee of Railroad Brotherhoods Association; Don W. Moyer, Regional Executive, Boy Scouts of America; Walter Boireau, District Governor, Rotary Club; Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President, New England Council; John Murphy, Regional Organizer, American Federation of Labor, and Darcy Wilson, chief of war services; Maxwell Miller, director of programs; Dr. A. C. Diffenbach, War Information Division, all of Regional OCD.

Car Had Everything Except . . . . . .

WORCESTER, Mass., May 29 (AP)—Fred W. Murkland, regional director, said that one of his Office of Price Administration inspectors, checking drivers yesterday, found a motorist picking wild foliage against State law.

Questioning, from Mr. Murkland says, brought out that the motorist also failed to have with him either his license or registration; that he had no gasoline ration book, and no tire inspection certificate; that the windshield bore no Federal use stamp, no ration sticker, and no periodic inspection sticker.

Mr. Murkland added that, otherwise, the car was in excellent shape.

Hyannis College Exercises on June 5

Dr. Ada L. Comstock, retiring President of Radcliffe College, will confer the degrees and make the principal address at the Commencement exercises of the Hyannis State Teachers College on Friday, June 5. Miss Comstock is a member of the Advisory Board of the State Department of Education.

Six of the 20 graduates of 1943 are already in the armed services, according to Anson B. Handy, President of the State College. They are Robert Louis Ammidown, Robert Charles Davidson, Ross Munro Raymond, John Irvine Tait, Norman Arthur Fagerquist, and Thomas Alfred Maki.

Eastern Star Plans Reception

Mrs. Alice F. Watson of Belmont, who was recently elected Associate Grand Conductress of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, is to be tendered a reception by Cambridge Chapter, No. 152, of which she is a Past Worthy Matron, on June 8.

The reception is to be held in Odd Fellows Hall, North Cambridge, following a dinner. Entertainment and dancing is to follow the reception, in which some of the highest officers of the fraternity in Massachusetts are to participate.

A native of Freeport, N. S., Mrs. Watson lived in Cambridge from 1912 to 1935, and then made her home in Belmont. She had the unusual privilege of initiating her daughter, Jeanette E. Watson, as a member of the Eastern Star at the time she was serving as Worthy Matron of Cambridge Chapter in 1938. And again last January Mrs. Watson installed her daughter as Worthy Matron of that Chapter.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Scattered Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperatures today and tonight; scattered showers this afternoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine and all remaining New England States: Continued moderate temperatures today.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:56 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:23 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 9:48 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Monday, 10:18 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Monday, 10:38 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 11:07 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

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Jamaicans' Parley In Boston to Hear New York Justice

Justice James S. Watson of the New York Municipal Court will be the chief speaker tomorrow afternoon at the mass meeting which opens the All-Jamaican Conference at the Baptist Church, West Springfield Street, Boston, at 3:15. Mr. Watson is a Jamaican.

"The Four Freedoms for the Island of Jamaica" will be the theme of the two-day conference, which is sponsored by Jamaica Associates, Inc., of Boston. A message from Viscount Halifax will be read by Boyd Tollington, Acting Consul General in Boston.

Panel discussions beginning at 10 a. m. on Monday will deal with questions pertaining to the political, social, economic, and educational welfare of Jamaica. A panel on "A New Constitution for Jamaica" will be conducted by W. Adolphe Roberts, author of "The Caribbean: The Story of Our Sea of Destiny" and "The French in the West Indies."

Among the other experts who will take part in the discussions is Dr. Eric E. Williams, a native of Trinidad who is associate professor of social science at Howard University, Washington, D. C. One of the main topics to be considered is the importation of Jamaicans to help relieve the farm labor shortage.

Order's Officer

© Bachrach

Mrs. Alice F. Watson

Belmont woman, who is newly elected Associate Grand Conductress of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts. She will be tendered a reception soon.

Burma Road Flier Comes Home

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. James P. Segel of Brighton

Air Transport Command pilot of the India-China Wing, relating his experiences to a group of reporters at First Service Command headquarters, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

Pilots Flying the 'Burma Road' Don Clothes as Planes Climb

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Clothing clothes to accommodate a temperature drop from 120 degrees in the shade to zero in the high altitudes was among the more humorous anecdotes related by Capt. James P. Segel, of Brighton, United States Army Air Transport Command pilot who has just returned to his home city after serving approximately 18 months in China and India.

Captain Segel, who operated transport planes over the Burma Road route from northeastern India, and Burma, to China just before he was furloughed, explained that the ground temperatures in India often reach 120 in the shade. It is so hot, he said, that the pilots sometimes use handkerchiefs to manipulate the sun-heated aircraft controls before taking off. Usually, he said, he would be clad only in his khaki service shorts and moccasins at take off but would carry his flying clothes nevertheless, under his arm.

Plane Comfortable at 8,000

As the plane climbed to the minimum 16,000 feet altitude required to cross the Himalayas which lay across the route from India and northern Burma to China, Captain Segel continued, he would don, consecutively, his coveralls, then a sweater, then his fleece-lined flying togs with oxygen mask.

The plane, he said, would generally begin to be comfortable at about 8,000 feet at which point he would begin taking oxygen. Then, as the upper air cold filtered into the aircraft cabin, he put on his flying suit, the co-pilot first relieving him so he could put his heavy suit on, then Captain Segel would take over the controls so the co-pilot could don his heavy clothing.

The route, Captain Segel added, is about 500 miles long, of which about 200 is over the Burma Road country, and was flown by Army C-47 planes, the converted Douglas DC-3 of the domestic air lines. Virtually everything needed in China by the fighter squadrons based at and near Kunming, he said, had to be carried in by air transport. He flew everything, he said, including food supplies, engines, gasoline, and ammunition.

Air Superiority

Captain Segel said that in his own opinion the Royal and American Air Forces appeared to have air superiority in the region, though he believed they did not have ground superiority. The transport route, he said, was molested comparatively little, however, by Japanese aircraft, though he added, "our boys would periodically go over the Burma area where they were located and strafe them to keep them on the ground."

Captain Segel, who was schooled in Roxbury, Northeastern University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and learned to fly with E. W. Wiggins Airways in Norwood, finished his aviation cadet training just five days after Pearl Harbor. Trained in fighter aviation, Captain Segel was put, oddly enough, into heavy bomber and ferry transport flying in the Air Transport Command.

Several months before the disbanding of the American Volunteer Group—the "Flying Tigers"—Captain Segel was assigned as co-pilot of the plane assigned to Brig. Gen. Claire Chennault. Thus, he claims to be part of the first Army group to join the Flying Tigers in the period in which they officially became a part of the American Air Force at the beginning of the war.

India-China Wing

After three and one half months on detached service in China, Captain Segel was assigned to the India-China Wing of the Air Transport Command, operating from Assam. One fourth of the route, he explained, lies over Japanese-occupied territory, but the hazards, he stated, are based more upon the thought of having to land in the dense jungle country which lies under some of the route, rather than worrying about the Japanese airplane opposition.

Weather over the route, he stated, was continuously bad for almost eight months during the year owing to the monsoon period. Captain Segel said he was appalled when he first saw the formidable country over which he had been flying when good weather gave him an opportunity to see it for the first time.

Living conditions in China were comfortable for pilots as the Chinese government has built living quarters for them, he said. Prices are very high there he stated. A "good" meal—steak and coffee only—he said cost $200 Mex, or the equivalent of $10 in American currency. Prices were high in India, he said, but supplies seemed plentiful.

Whatever social life exists in northern India, Captain Segel said, were provided by tea plantation owners in the Indian highlands who periodically invited the American lads to be their guests.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by Calvin Harris Boughman, tenor, and Grace B. Davis, accompanist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

The last free movie, "The Atlantic Front," will be shown by the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in the Church edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, at 3:30 p. m.

In connection with the observance of Memorial Day in Concord this year will be the singing of the Brahms "Requiem" by the combined choruses of Concord Academy and Middlesex School at 8 p. m. in the Concord Academy gymnasium. Free to the public.

Tuesday

A talk on "Whistler" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C.B.S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Table: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Revised Dimout Adds Comfort To Shore Places

Revised dimout regulations, providing a greater degree of summer comfort for citizens, and allowing more latitude in lighting for shore resorts and residents, will become effective on Monday in New England.

Announcement of the dimout changes was made yesterday by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, with the approval of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, of the Eastern Defense Command.

Since enforcement of the new regulations remains with the State, Governor Saltonstall is expected to promulgate an executive order on Monday giving the new dimout regulations legality under Massachusetts statutes. Regional directors, controllers, blackout officers, and chief air-raid wardens were advised yesterday by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to avoid interpretation of the new set of dimout laws until the Governor's order becomes effective.

Changes in Rules

Six important changes are included in the new regulations:

1. Dimouts will start one hour after sunset instead of 30 minutes. Resumption of the 30-minute rule becomes effective on Oct. 1.

2. Shore lights will be judged from a designated line at sea, rather than from points on the actual shoreline. Property owners in many coves, bays, and inlets thus will be relieved of the almost complete blackout in effect last year.

3. Booths and concessions at fairs, parks, and carnivals may use 40-watt lamps for illumination, and each booth, no matter how small, may have such a light.

4. Homeowners may now shield any three-quarters of their windows and doors, rather than being restricted to the upper three-quarters. Under this provision, the opening may come at eye level if the owner prefers.

5. Properly fitting venetian blinds may now be used to shield show windows in stores and shops, and special allowances have been made for ventilation during the summer months.

6. Traffic lights may now shine full strength. No longer will it be a necessity for communities to shield them or reduce them to mere slits. Tests have shown that traffic lights do not contribute to sky glow.

Public's Comfort Considered

A full year of study was devoted to existing regulations, the announcement said, tending in the revised regulations toward public convenience as far as possible. The allowances for ventilation of stores, restaurants, and similar establishments, will solve many of the problems that arose under the old regulations, the statement continued. Despite the fact that enforcement problems may be slightly more difficult, Army authorities were particularly eager to modify the regulations for homeowners near the seashore.

Many doubtful points regarding illumination have been clarified in the new set of dimout rules. Mobile lights and signs, border-lighting, and Christmas lights now come specifically under the regulations. Highway lighting is now placed under the direct control of State agencies, instead of under local blackout authorities.

Automotive vehicles are restricted to two driving lights, with no change in the law requiring the upper half of headlights to be completely obscured with paint or other opaque material. The low beam is required throughout the dimout area. Dump fires and outdoor incinerators must be extinguished no later than one hour after sunset.

'Open House' Closed To Motoring Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST HAVEN, Conn., May 28—There'll be an "open house" celebration on June 1 when Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Schall observe their 25th wedding anniversary, but their house will be closed to those arriving in automobiles.

For, when issuing the invitations to friends, Mr. and Mrs. Schall took into consideration the serious gasoline shortage and stressed that guests would be welcome provided they came afoot, ahorseback, by rowboat, or just plain walked.

The celebrations will be held at the Schall home on Aimes Point, Long Island Sound.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Bibles

Last year 138,885 copies of the Scriptures—in 25 languages—were given without charge to chaplains, soldiers, sailors, refugees of war, prisoners of war, the aged, the poor. This Christian Philanthropy depends upon the contributions of public-spirited citizens who know the values of God's word.

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Canners Told U. S. Army Of 10,000,000 Must Be Fed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 29—A new conception of the magnitude of their wartime job was given to American food processors and canners here May 29 when their biggest customer, the U. S. Quartermaster General, told them that by the end of this year they would be helping to feed nearly 10,000,000 men in the Armed Forces.

No longer does the food industry think in terms of the civilian market alone. Its leaders speak habitually now of a threefold demand: Armed Forces, Lend-Lease, and civilian. The Grocery Manufacturers Sales Executives, Inc., an organization including most of the large food processors and canners, arranged the meeting here at which the Quartermaster General spoke mainly to learn more about what its military customer needs and expects from the industry.

Gen. E. B. Gregory, who heads the Army Quartermaster Department which buys and distributes the food for the Army and also does some of the Navy's purchasing, gave the food men a vivid picture of the needs of the armed forces.

"By the end of 1943 we will have over 2,000,000 men overseas and therefore about 5,500,000 men in service in this country," he said. "On the average, each one of these men eats about 5¼ pounds of food a day. A little arithmetic will show how much food our program requires."

For overseas troops, there must not only be enough food for each day's needs, but a nine months' reserve, said General Gregory. Excessive? Not when you break down the figures, he says.

So much time is required to get produce from depot to ports and ports to ships and ships to land, and so on, and so much allowance must be made for loss in transit, that when it's all figured up it's found that 270 days must be allowed. In other words, there must be a continual, uninterrupted flow of food through what the Army calls "the pipe line of supply."

Not all civilian food shortages are due to these needs of the Army—suddenly increased incomes have something to do with it, and so has the "black market"—but you can't feed 10,000,000 men who are leading an active outdoor life without using more than you would ordinarily, points out the Quartermaster General. To the grocery executives he commented:

"It is reasonable to believe that the sacrifices of a few ounces of food per day is a small price to pay to insure proper feeding of 10,000,000 men sent out to defeat our country's enemies."

Others addressing the conference pointed out difficulties ahead. John Brandt, president of the largest co-operative creamery (Land O' Lakes of Minneapolis) warned of impending shortages in dairy products. Those now being turned out are being produced with feed raised in 1942 when manpower was more plentiful and cost of labor lower, he observed. During 1943, he predicted, the country will see a marked decline in production because dairy farmers will have to pay more for their labor and for their feed. His answer is to raise dairy prices, which he insists are out of line with other agricultural prices. Mr. Brandt devoted a good proportion of his speech to an argument designed to show how such increases need not be inflationary. "The only way to avert inflation is through increased production," he declared.

Stricter enforcement of OPA regulations was urged by some speakers as a means of breaking up "black markets" which in turn are held to blame for shortages. General Gregory, in reply to questions, said he would favor sharp sentences for proven offenders.

Things may be hard for the consumer now, but wait till after the war. . . . Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, told the conference that "industry will produce undreamed-of miracles to raise our standard of living to unprecedented heights." As an example, he noted developments in the frozen food field. Over 150 new frozen foods have been developed, he said, that cannot be marketed now because of wartime restrictions on refrigerating equipment. But just you wait. . . .

The refrigeration industry has developed a home cabinet for keeping frozen foods so that the homemaker can stock up months in advance. It's working also on a home defroster which would restore frozen foods to room temperature in a matter of seconds.

A "food industry war committee," said Mr. Willis, has showed all branches of the food industry how it is possible to cooperate. He hopes that this cooperation can be carried over into peacetime for the benefit of all.

Cartoon in the News: A Water Snowball

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

The Bigger Dam Comes Next

Prices and Your Purse: Milk Saving

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 29

Next to go on the ration list will be soft cheeses, such as cream cheese, Roquefort and Camembert. Cottage cheese will still be unrationed. Purpose of bringing more cheeses under rationing is to save milk.

In June, cheese will be classified in three point groups, instead of all having a ration value of eight points as at present.

Red Stamp J

The reason red stamp J will be valid through June, is because OPA wished to avoid a pre-Memorial Day rush at groceries, many of which will be closed May 30 and May 31. Stamps E, F, G, and H expire May 31, but housewives have been given plenty of time to spend them.

Other Reminders:

Coffee stamp 23 good through May 30.

Sugar stamp 12 through May 31.

Red stamp K becomes valid on May 30.

Blue stamps G, H, and J good through June 7; K, L, and M are valid through July 7.

May 31 is the last day for C bookholders to have tires inspected. June 30 is deadline for B bookholders. Holders of A books must get tires inspected once every six months.

Gasoline Crisis

"Indefinitely" is what Government officials say when asked to tell the duration of the Eastern gasoline crisis.

Sugar Guides

With sugar stamps 15 and 16 now good for canning sugar, the Bureau of Home Economics issues these guides:

Allow about ½ cup of sugar for each jar.

Put up some fruit without sugar, if necessary.

Use honey to replace up to half of your sugar, or corn sirup to replace up to one third.

Points for Servicemen

Under a new arrangement, soldiers and sailors on furlough can get a ration application for food to be eaten at home before they leave camp. The person named as the provider of his meals will turn it in to his or her local rationing board and get "points" to make up for those eaten up by their son or visitor. Formerly a serviceman had to take valuable time out of his furlough to get the certificates for the person feeding him.

Pressure Cookers

Don't get your heart set on one of the new pressure cookers that WPB has authorized—unless you have plans for sharing. Persons who form groups that can assure a large volume of home canning from pressure cookers will be given preference in the distribution of "purchase certificates" by local county war boards, of the Department of Agriculture. In cities, hardware dealers or department stores can tell you where to apply.

Tin Reminder

Are you remembering to save tin cans? WPB estimates that two tin cans out of every three that could be salvaged are still being thrown away.

Style Restrictions

You will see the first effects of WPB's second big style restrictions on women's and children's clothing in what you buy next fall. Banned by the latest order are: Double-breasted suits and jackets, culottes, lined skirts, quilted skirts and skating skirts, norfolk-type backs, and shoulder epaulets; and more than two pockets. Numbers and sizes of ruffles and trimming bows are limited.

Color Note

Also here's a color note: print designs will be smaller and spaced further apart on lighter backgrounds. Lacy, thin-line patterns are coming into vogue, giving an all-over print effect without calling for as much dye. Plaids with white background are also in the ascendancy for the same reason.

War Book 3

Now is the time to fill out your application for War Ration Book 3. Fill it out; sign it, detach the stub, place the necessary postage on the card and drop the application, unfolded, into the mailbox.

Poison in Blood Caused by Fear Reported to Academy of Medicine

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Natural Science Editor

NEW YORK, May 29—Discovery of a poisonous substance which appears suddenly in human blood during fear and anxiety was reported to the New York Academy of Medicine May 27.

The nature of the stuff is unknown. But its existence was definitely proven by its effects on rabbit tissues in the test tubes. The tissues were from rabbit intestines and were kept alive artificially.

A bit of human blood of human beings with the jitters never failed to upset and change the normal rhythm of contraction of these rabbit tissues. The blood of humans without emotional disturbances never had any effect.

Furthermore, the rabbit tissues were affected by the unknown human chemical only when the blood was taken during an attack of jitters. It wasn't there for more than 30 minutes after the attack ended.

The experiments were reported by A. T. Milhorat, S. M. Small, E. J. Doty, and W. E. Bartels of New York City.

The effects of the human poison on the rabbits were varied. The amplitude of the contractions was reduced. Their uniformity was always disturbed. Their frequency was often decreased.

The strange human worry substance mounted in proportion to rise of fear, worry, or other emotional upset. At the height of anxiety the effects on the rabbits were greatest.

The report says that these experiments offer a possible explanation for the physical changes that often accompany emotional experiences. These physical changes are frequent and varied. They often result in physical diseases, whose only cause appears to be state of the mind.

'About in the Clear' In Flooded Sector

By the Associated Press

Although floodwaters continue to swirl to record highs, there were bright patches today in a water-logged picture. The levees are expected to hold at the No. 1 danger spot, Beardstown, Ill. The Illinois River hit 29.8 feet, and then started to recede.

Frank Wessel, who heads the civilians aiding in the flood work at Beardstown, toured the flood area with Stanley Harwick, a levee expert, and sighed with relief as he said: "We have encountered a few leaks and boils, but they are now routine. I think we are just about in the clear."

Gas Shortage Tied to Needs Of Air Force

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—The Office of War Information said yesterday the critical shortage of gasoline for civilians on the Atlantic seaboard has a "definite, although not direct, relation to the unprecedented and unpredictable" overseas demands of the armed forces.

In 15 days, OWI said, the 12th Air Force Command, led by Maj. Gen. James Doolittle, used enough gasoline to empty every tank in the northeastern coastal shortage area, and to keep the tanks empty more than a month.

Every day the 12th Air Force operated over the Mediterranean, the planes consumed 1,100,000 gallons of high-octane gasoline. In 15 days' flying Doolittle fliers used 16,500,000 gallons, or 1,550,000 more than the monthly ration of regular gasoline for the Atlantic seaboard.

Another example cited by OWI: A round-trip flight of 300 Liberator bombers from a British base to Berlin would require 525,000 gallons. Baltimore's daily gasoline ration demand is 5,000 less.

OWI described the eastern drought as "not a shortage in supply of product, but in supply of transportation facilities for the product," and observed:

"If a war emergency requires that shipments of high-octane aviation gasoline to the eastern seaboard be given the right of way, it is inevitable that shipments of regular automobile gasoline to the same place will have to be delayed."

Jews' Whereabouts Sought by Agency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—A service to establish the whereabouts of hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees scattered over the length and breadth of Soviet Russia has been opened by the World Jewish Congress here. Arrangements also are being made for the purchase of food and clothing parcels to be sent to these refugees, it was announced.

Location of the refugee families has been undertaken with the cooperation of Samuel Chabrutski, President of the Moscow Jewish Community, now located in Tashkent. The Congress said that scores of persons visit their offices daily seeking to learn the whereabouts of relatives and friends in Russia or to send them food and clothing.

Under the arrangement with the Moscow Jewish Community, the names of the persons sought are immediately cabled to Mr. Chabrutski. Money for food and clothing packages is sent to Congress representatives in Teheran, Persia, and Palestine, whence it is possible to ship directly to refugees in Russia.

Food Call Widens Work Of County War Boards

WASHINGTON, May 29—With food production a pressing war job, the county war board is becoming a major American institution.

There are 3,028 of these local branches of the United States Department of Agriculture in the country today. The farmer and his wife almost cannot turn around without consulting one.

Here are some of the jobs the county war boards already do, and War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis predicts they will get more work all the time.

Handle construction and repair permits for farm buildings.

Issue permits for farm-truck operation.

Decide who shall get purchase certificates for the limited amount of farm machinery for which the War Production Board has allocated steel.

Recruit members of the United States crops corps to help out the farm labor problem, which Mr. Davis says is 1 per cent in Washington and 99 per cent in the States.

Issue purchase certificates for pressure cookers to groups that will can the most food.

Later they may have to distribute livestock feeds, now growing short.

Also they may have to certify and issue livestock shipping permits in event of a market glut or transportation shortage.

The county war board is made of a farmer's own neighbors. It answers the oft-made criticism of too much direction from Washington.

It places responsibility "on the courthouse square," Mr. Davis explains. "It will rest there even more definitely as we conclude plans which are now taking shape," he promised.

Mr. Davis this week named M. Clifford Townsend, former Governor of Indiana, to be contact man with the Department and local governments.

Mr. Townsend knows the American county, having served as County Superintendent of Schools for 14 years in two Indiana counties. Since coming to the Federal Government in 1941, he has served successively as Director of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, Administrator of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, and Director of the Food-Production Administration.

Come fill your cup
with Postum* up—
It makes each
meal a party—
So drink it down,
your worries drown
In Postum,
good and hearty!

*Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

By now, all of us are getting used to shopping with stamps as well as money. Kitchens are once more places where big pots of soup simmer on the back burners of the stove . . . where there's a merry hum of carrots being scraped and limas being snapped out of their pods. Seems so much more *American* than a sterile room lined with tin cylinders!

Ketchup fiends who at first insisted that all 48 points be used to buy *ketchup* changed their tune when they tasted this sauce made from a recipe in the Rumford Complete Cookbook. Try it on fish cakes, spaghetti, or cold meat.

Tomato Sauce

1½ lbs. tomatoes, ½ small onion, minced, 1 sprig parsley, 1 bay leaf, ¼ cup water, 2 tblsps. butter, 2 tblsps. flour, Salt and pepper

Put together in saucepan tomatoes, onion, parsley and bay leaf. Add water and cook gently for 30 minutes and rub through sieve, pressing all pulp possible through and scraping off all that clings to underside. Melt butter, add flour and stir until smooth. Add the strained tomato slowly, stir until boiling, season and cook gently for 5 minutes. Makes about 1⅓ cups sauce.

Remember—things made with Rumford All-Phosphate Baking Powder help you to balance the family diet. Rumford contains valuable amounts of calcium and phosphorus. So use Rumford every time you bake — and *bake often!*

Meat Extenders! New Rumford recipe folder that tells how to stretch a little bit of meat into hearty main dishes. Write to me for your *free* copy. Address: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, R. I.

British Sales Taxes Jump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Luxury articles in the United Kingdom are receiving increased purchase tax rates, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported. Rates on silk and fur wearing apparel, electric shavers, musical instruments, jewelry, and cosmetics have been increased from 66⅔ per cent to 100 per cent of wholesale value.

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To Church Insurance Committees

Because your fellow church members have entrusted you with the responsibility of adequately protecting their church home from loss by fire, we offer you this counsel . . . In normal times, as a class we find church property quite likely to be underinsured. Moreover, under today's conditions, because replacement values have soared, the difference between church values and the amount of church insurance carried is likely to be dangerously enlarged—your church stands to lose this in case of a bad fire . . . If you have the slightest doubt regarding the adequacy of your protection, drop us a post card asking for an immediate check-up of your insurance at no cost to you—your local Hartford agent will make it promptly.

Don't handle your church insurance on the sad basis of "too little and too late"—write us NOW.

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THE MURRAY COMPANY

Court Limits Bushnell To Police Case Pleas

Indictment proceedings in the Suffolk Superior Court, yesterday, against Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and six other Boston police officers were adjourned until next Tuesday, after a legal tilt between the Commissioner and Attorney-General Robert T. Bushnell appeared to end in a deadlock.

The long-awaited appearance of the Commissioner for questioning by the state prosecutor drew a capacity audience, along with a barrage of queries from the Attorney General against which Judge James C. Donnelly frequently ruled as constituting an attempt to try the indictment rather than "trying matters having to do with certain pleas."

This, in legal terminology, was equivalent to charging the Attorney General with attempting to turn the indictment hearing into a trial.

The hearing was to determine whether the defendants must stand trial on a blanket indictment charging the Commissioner and his officers with conspiracy to permit gambling operations in Boston.

Conduct of Grand Jury

The hearing was punctuated by Commissioner Timilty's elaborate description of the actions of the Attorney General in the Grand Jury room during proceedings which resulted in the indictments against the police officers. It was these actions of the Attorney General which have brought the subject under inquiry by the Court of pleas in abatement and motions to quash all charges against the police.

On the Attorney General's accusations of tax evasion against the Commissioner, during which Mr. Bushnell is said by the defendant "to have ridiculed me before the Grand Jury," Mr. Timilty yesterday waved his arms and raised his voice loudly to emulate the Attorney General.

As outlined in written charges filed with his plea to abate the investigation of his department, Mr. Timilty told the court that in questioning him in regard to the inheritance tax paid on his father's estate the Attorney General turned to the Grand Jury, saying: "All this money has accumulated, and no inheritance tax has been paid on it."

Mr. Timilty testified: "I told Mr. Bushnell I was surprised at his knowledge of tax laws."

Testifies on Contracts

Concerning the contracts of the Central Construction Company with which Mr. Timilty had been associated before becoming Commissioner, the Police Commissioner testified that Mr. Bushnell before the Grand Jury had said: "Why, you fit no matter who is in there, Republican or Democrat."

Continuing his testimony on Mr. Bushnell's comments before the jury, the Commissioner pointed out that he was questioned and indicted in connection with an alleged monopoly on certain types of street surfacings, and then was asked if he still held this monopoly.

Mr. Timilty also testified that when Mr. Bushnell was reading from a transcript concerning the operations of the Elk Laundry he interrupted him saying: "Mr. Bushnell, I have been exonerated twice by the State Police, by the Superior Court and by the Supreme Court, and he (Mr. Bushnell) turned to the jury and said: 'A very doubtful exoneration, I'd say.'"

Mr. Timilty introduced other instances in which he said Mr. Bushnell was held out of order in his behavior before the jury, following which the Attorney General queried the Commissioner.

It was during this questioning that Judge Donnelly frequently admonished the Attorney General that he was talking at a hearing, not a trial, and should phrase his questions accordingly.

Arboretum Lilacs Now in Full Bloom

Lilacs in the Arnold Arboretum will be in full bloom for the holiday week end, gardeners at that famous flower spot assured Bostonians today. Bursting forth about a week ago, scores of bushes are just reaching their peak with dark purple plumes vieing with the conventional blues and whites.

Last week end officials at the Arboretum said that more than 40,000 persons viewed the lilacs and reveled in their unusual fragrance. Streetcar and bus service to the Arboretum is frequent from all sections of Boston.

War Reduces M. I. T. Group At Graduation

War's effect on college graduation exercises was strongly emphasized at the second 1943 commencement of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, held last night in New England Mutual Hall. The first commencement, in the war-accelerated program, was held yesterday.

Of the 261 candidates for degrees, 117 were unable to be present because of war activities. Likewise Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T., was absent because of war duties.

Many of the 144 degree winners who were present to gain their awards from Redfield Proctor, member of the Executive Committee of the Corporation, were in uniform, instead of the traditional cap and gown.

Among the graduates were Commander Alejandro Maximo Ballon Bastante, Peruvian Navy, who received a degree of master in science in naval engineering.

Dr. John W. M. Bunker, dean of the M. I. T. Graduate School, delivered the commencement address.

He told the graduates that "your qualities of mental capacity and intellectual competence you will now be called upon to utilize in the defense of your community. The need for your services will not cease with the termination of the war."

"In the body politic," he added, "there are analogous groups of men who associated in kindred interests, skills and occupations by their concerted activities, influence government and hence the behavior of the community.

"The church constitutes such a community endocrine factor; the press is certainly another; art, literature an dphilosophy have their adherents whose opinions and output surely help to stamp a civilizaion; scientists and engineers constitute another group of tremendous potential power; employers and labor are other groups. The body politic will grow in strength as these groups act in concert with consideration and understanding in respect to each others' interests and ideals."

Mother Church Radiocast

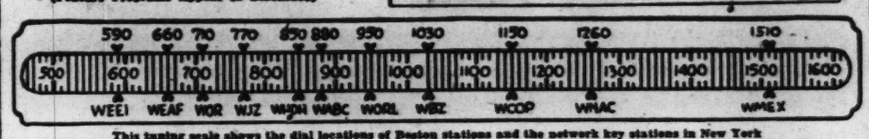
For Sunday May 30

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. **FM** W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party.	Monitor Views the News
12:15	dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party.	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	Melodies for Strings	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Sunny Days: musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Serenade	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Buffalo Serenade	All- Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Spirit of '43	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Speakers	Roy Shield and Company	baseball game	News Service
3:00	Of Men and Books	Little Show	Air Force Military Band	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Hawaiian Music
3:15	Of Men and Books	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	U. S. S. Detroit	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News; Salute to Spencer	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Report from London	Josef Stopak's Orch.	Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk	Willie Farmer's Orch.	Fats Waller's Orchestra.
4:15	Sports Program	Alexander Kipnis, basso	Sports program	Sports Program	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
4:30	United We Stand	Army-Navy "E" Award	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade: music;	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:45	United We Stand	Army-Navy "E" Award	Minstrel Melodies	drama: soloist; guests	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Jos. Schuster, cello;	Saturday Afternoon	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:15	N. Reisenb'rg, piano	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
5:30	Glenn Miller Show	Orchestra	Weathermen's Chorus	Sports Matinee	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
5:45	Glenn Miller Show	'Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News reports
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Music: Hollywood	Newscast	Garden Gossip: speaker,	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Frazier Hunt: news	A Templeton: Fighting	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	Light Classics: music
6:45	Song Shop: B. Elliot	for Home: String Orch.	Wolfe": drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	American Eagle Club 'n	"March to Victory"
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	Dramatic sketch	London: variety progrm	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama,	Concert Album	Jan Peerce, songs
7:45	to the Yanks	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.,	comedy serial	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	Truth or Consequences':	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby: News	Boston "Pops" Orch.,	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire:	Classical Album: Franck's
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody: Hoosiers	Jess Walters: Wayne Van	Symphony in D minor
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Dyne: Henry Weber's	Classical Album: Franck's
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Drama	comedy quiz	Orch.; chorus; speakers	Symphony in D minor
10:00	Serenade": music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band":	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx: Vir.	Harry Greene's Orch.	Charlie Spivack's Orch.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Todd Grant, news
10:30	O'Brien: D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	Newsreel of the Air	wagon: variety: drama	Religious program
10:45	News; World War II	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Religious program
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Faze's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15	Rideout: Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma":	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast: News	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
8:00	News; Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News of the World	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"The Melody's the Thing"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	The Melody's the Thing'	nade	Freedom on the Land: dr.
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	News commentator	Service from The Moth-
11:00	News: "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	er Church, The First
11:15	Church": speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Church of Christ,
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall: speaker	speaker	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News: "Music at Noon"	Reviewing Stand: "Sup-	News report
12:15	P. Saltman, pianist.	Weekly War Journal	Three Quarter Time	plies for Home Front".	Nelson Eddy, songs
12:30	Salt Lake City	WHDH Music Hall	News Service	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	WHDH Music Hall	Eye Witness News dr.	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	That They Might Live':	News Service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Dinner Date with IOWI	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Sports Matinee	Concert Melodies
1:30	Fashion Talk	Cavalcade of Song	"We Believe": religious	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Col. Stoopn'gle: quiz	Cavalcade of Song	program: speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love":	Cavalcade of Song	Un of Chicago R'ndtable:	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	Dr. Eduard Benes	Religious program	Prof'sional Women's Club
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News: Music.	Concert in Miniature	orchestra; chorus: talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Moylan Sisters, songs	P. O'Leary: Ration B'k 3	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony	"Salute to the G. A. R."	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Bruno Walter, con-	Boston University Ves-	'The Army Hour': choir;	Commencement Exercises	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	ductor	pers: speakers; chorus	speakers; band; drama	Boys Town; choir; talks	Irish Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Terry O'Toole, songs	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	Symphony	Terry O'Toole, songs	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	Memorial Day-1860-1943:	Young People's Church	Ambrose and His Orch.
4:45	Ova Culp, soprano	Matinee of Yesterday	speakers; chorus	of the Air: speakers	Ambrose and His Orch.
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	John Gunther, John Van-	NBC Summer Symphony,	'Answering You': Trans-	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	dercook, news analysts	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	Atlantic Forum	Operetta
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Summer Symphony,	'The Adventures of Bull-	Gilbert and Sullivan Op.
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	dog Drummond': drama	Baseball scores
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Music: 'Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Tremont Temple Church
6:15	"Dear John": sk.	mance": or.; cho.; tenor	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Services: speaker
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Memorial Day Memories	The Great Gildersleeve':	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	drama; music	Memorial Day; Narration	comedy drama	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	People's Platform:	News commentator	Jack Benny & Company:	Studio speaker	You Shall Have Music
7:15	Sir. Wm. Beveridge	Sportscast; Newscast	Deanna Durbin, guest	Studio speaker	You Shall Have Music
7:30	"We, the People":	"Quiz Kids": Joe Kelley,	Bandwagon: Duke Elling-	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Paul V. McNutt	m. c.	ton's Orchestra	Concert Album	Services
8:00	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Roy Porter, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air:	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Men from N. Africa	Treasury Star Parade	McCarthy; Frank Morgan	"The Power of Congress	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum: mystery	"One Man's Family":	to Discharge Officials"	Gliere's Symphony No. 3
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Gliere's Symphony No. 3
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round": musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.;	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Rockwell, Bergen	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Services
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists	Pearl Harbor Prgm'; dr.	Musical program
10:30	"The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour": John	"What's My Name": quiz	John Stanley, comments	Victory Night Watch
10:45	the Gun": drama	J. Anthony, director	show with A. Francis	Across the Footlights	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:00	News; Larry Leseur	News: Sports	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:15	War Correspondents	United Nations Relief	Cesar Searchinger: news	Betty McGuire's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:30	"The Unknown Sol-	Program: speakers	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	"Stars and Stripes in	Day's End: music
11:45	dier Speaks": dr.	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	Britain": recorded	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	Sumner Welles: No. Car-	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	olina Col. for Negroes	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew, interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	The Pepper Shaker
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Music at Noon	Uncle Sam: drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Helen Trent: sk.	Noon Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Sunny Days; musicale	Big Sister: sketch	Invitation to the Waltz	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster: news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	'Voice of the Army': dr.	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	Melody Mystery Quiz	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	WAACS' Program;	"Guiding Light": sketch	Browns baseball game	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	orchestra; speakers	Hymn Recital	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Browns baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	"Fats" Waller's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness":	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Browns baseball game	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	'Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Browns baseball game	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown": sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Browns baseball game	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	'Highway Patrol': drama	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Today at Duncans	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Moment Musicale
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Variety Program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Music; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger; News.
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	The Reader's Digest:	The Keeley Situation	H. Keltenborn: Situation	"How About the Girls"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments.	David Cheskin's Orch.	Clement Norton: talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	'Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"	"True or False": quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	"The Better Half": quiz	"Drama Shop": Essays
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show: Tom Slater, m. c.	in Drama
9:00	Theater: Ginger	U. S. Coast Guard	Great Artists: Grace	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Sibelius:
9:15	Rogers, Ray Mil-	U. S. Coast Guard	Moore, soprano; orch.	News Service	Symphony No. 1.
9:30	land, "The Major	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	L. Alexander's Media-	Classical Album: Sibelius'
9:45	and the Minor"	Orchestra: Short Mystery	"Dr. I Q. Quiz"	tion Board; guest panel	Symphony No. 1
10:00	Guild: Joan Fon-	Maj. George F. Elliot	Josephine Antoine;	Paul Sullivan, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	taine, "Rebecca"	Gracie Fields, songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Musical program
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"The World's Most Hon-	"Information Please":	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	ored Music"	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War II	Bill Bardo's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout: Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Radio Newsreel: British	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
11:30	Invitation to Music:	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	news reports	Day's End: music
11:45	Schola Cantorum	Stars in Revue	"Music You Want"		Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music: Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, News	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Lily Carthew interviews,	"Snow Village": sketch	House Party: variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch	show: orchestra	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Music at Noon	Jimmie Fidler, talk	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks: music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Seth's Village Canteen"	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion Talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster: news	Margaret Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	We Love and Learn.	Studio orchestra	"Guiding Light"	Sports program	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Studio orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Thelma Jerguson, songs	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Browns baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	Do You Know Ans?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness": sk.	Browns baseball game	Dinah Shore, songs
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Browns baseball game	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
4:45	Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Browns baseball game	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Freddy Martin's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	'Highway Patrol": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	Alec Templeton: Fighting	Music for Moderns; songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	for Home: variety prgm	Lowell Thomas	Sports Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger, News.
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Kay Ivers; Hum & Strum;	"Confidentially Yours"	Boston School Committee
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	"You and the War"	Band: Weym'th Air Sta.	Fred Lang, news	Irene Dunn, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Music in Variety	Studio Speaker
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson Show: Lu-	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": Army	"Just Quote Me"
8:45	cille Ball, st; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	show	"Just Quote Me"
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense": drama	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense": drama	Orch.; Short Mystery	Fibber McGee and Molly	Carter": drama	Variety Hour
10:00	"Jazz Laboratory"	Maj. George F. Elliot	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	"Jazz Laboratory"	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Musical program
10:30	Congress Speaks	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Bill Bardo's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15	Rideout: Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	John Thompson, news	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:30	Invitation to Music:	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45	Schola Cantorum	Stars in Revue	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

Substitute Plan Is Set Up For Public-Building Safety

State House Roundup

The Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety has shifted position regarding the need for a new State Department of Public Safety.

Overnight the Committee decided to scrap the idea of setting up the new department which it told a press conference would be part of broad-scale proposals to be made by the Committee to the Legislature for safeguarding the public against future Cocoanut Grove fires.

Now the Committee has introduced a new bill into the Senate which would set up a Board of Standards and Appeals to work under the jurisdiction of the existing Department of Safety.

Also scrapped was the plan to set up a separate division of State Police under the present Commissioner of Public Safety.

No reason was given for the sudden change in the Committee, although a guess by one State official was that it would be unfeasible at this time to undertake complete reorganization of a large State department.

The Board of Standards and Appeals would act on the introduction of new construction methods and materials of a more economical type for all communities in the State, leaving the enforcement of building regulations with the State Police. The original bill was designed to shift enforcement away from the Division of State Police which would have been set up under a new Department of Public Safety.

Thus, exactly six months to a day after the Cocoanut Grove holocaust, the first actual legislation intended to avoid similar disasters in the future has received its first reading in the Senate. Second reading is scheduled for next Tuesday.

The original intent of the legislation as announced last Thursday to outlaw revolving doors, clarify the interpretation of places of public assembly for purposes of building law enforcement and compel proper means of egress from such buildings, is still intact.

At the same time, the Senate heard a resolution reported by the Committee providing for a further investigation of the State's building laws by a recess commission. A special committee of the Governor, headed by William R. Greeley, Newbury Street architect, was instrumental in drafting the new legislation.

Libel Laws

Governor Saltonstall yesterday signed three bills revising the State's libel laws.

One would require that plaintiffs give notice of intention to offer in evidence published statements not connected with the trial matter, and if such statements are introduced, would allow the defendant to prove that they are true or privileged.

A second would allow defendants to submit evidence of the fact, if the plaintiff had already brought suit or recovered damages from another defendant in substantially the same libel.

The third would allow dependants to give evidence of publication of retractions, or of offers to retract, in mitigation of damages.

Boston School Committee Censured For Failure to Certify Budget May 1

Somewhat in the manner of the man who locked the stable after the horse had been stolen, the Boston Finance Commission rebuked the School Committee recently for failing to certify the annual school budget to the Board of Assessors by May 1, the date fixed by law.

In a letter to Mayor Tobin from Chairman Alexander Wheeler of the Commission, it was remarked that Boston may find itself in difficulties because the School Committee did not submit the budget before the statutory deadline for the seventh consecutive year.

Mr. Wheeler went on to say that unless the appropriation was certified shortly the assessors, in order to comply with the statute that requires tax bills in the mail by June 14, would be

Victory Gardeners in Boston's Fenway Busy Planting 'Farming' Tracts

By a Staff Photographer

Applications Exceed Number of Plots Available

People from many lands, now residing in Boston, are practicing the farming methods of their former homes in the huge Victory Garden area in the Back Bay Fens along the shores of Muddy River. More plots may be plowed to care for the overflow of applications. Top—Gardeners busy in the entire area, bounded by Boylston Street on the left, and Park Drive on the right, with Muddy River in the background—The following buildings are identified along the skyline: (1) New Old South Church, (2) Massachusetts Historical Society, (3) The Christian Science Publishing Society, (4) The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; (5) Hotel Hemenway; (6) Young Men's Christian Association, (7) Boston Opera House; (8) Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, (9) Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Lower—Mr. and Mrs. Roland S. Cousens, and sons Roland, Jr. and Victor, left, with neighbor boys William McDermott and Joseph McNeil, right, of Peterborough Street, prepare their garden plot for seeding. It's a neighborly project and those who haven't plots of their own are always willing to help with tools—or advice.

Extra Ration Points Planned For the Fishermen by the OPA

Log of the Port of Boston

Fishermen are to be permitted to purchase additional supplies of meats and fats, effective today, by extra allotments of "points," according to the Boston office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Market News Service.

Two new amendments to Office of Price Administration regulations provide supplemental ration of meats and fats to fishermen who work far from population centers and therefore cannot meet their nutritional needs by supplementing meat rations with poultry, eggs, etc. Certificates are to be issued rather than stamps to cover the additional allotments upon application to local ration boards.

Speedy Job

Record time was made in extensive repairs to electrical equipment aboard a Naval vessel by General Electric, it was disclosed today by officials of that company. The rush call came on a Saturday morning and the job had to be done by the following Thursday. Two stators, it seems, had been completely submerged in oil for several days. Servicemen started work on a round-the-clock basis. The job was done by Tuesday—two days ahead of the Navy deadline. Naval officials praised the performance highly.

Curran Re-elected

Joseph J. Curran, Deputy Collector of Customs, assigned to the Marine Division at the Custom House, Boston, has just started to serve his 11th consecutive term as First National Vice-President of the National Customs Service Association. He was re-elected at the recent convention of the organization held in St. Louis, Mo.

Nautical School

First Merchant Marine junior officers to graduate from the new nautical school of the State of Maine—known as the Maine Maritime Academy—received their diplomas and federal licenses at ceremonies at the State Normal School, Castine, Maine, today. The school is similar to that operated in Massachusetts for a half century. The schools qualify young men for a seafaring career and enable them to meet the requirements of the Government for a "ticket" as third mate or third assistant engineer.

Headed Battery

Edward F. Connor of A. C. Lombard's Sons, Boston steamship agents, has just heard that his son—Capt. Charles F. Connor—headed a battery of artillery in the Guadalcanal campaign. His unit is credited with having fired more rounds than any other American battery during the battle for the Army. Somebody knew how to "pass the ammunition!"

Green Promoted

L. F. Greene, for many years with the American Hawaiian Steamship Co., and the Jarka Corporation of Boston, is now a Lieutenant-Colonel, instead of Major. He is serving the Army in stevadoring service at the Army Base, South Boston.

Nantasket Beach

Although the Nantasket Beach steamboat excursion trips start the summer season today, there is nothing certain about the schedule of sailings owing to wartime restrictions. The Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company plan "as regular a schedule as possible," it is announced.

Stops are scheduled for the excursion boats at Pemberton and at Nantasket as usual. It is hoped to have five trips a day for the present but existing conditions may interfere with the plan. War-time restrictions prevent vessels moving in days of poor visibility or at night, as well as at certain other times that may be deemed necessary by the Coast Guard. The season, opening today, is the 125th for the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company and its predecessors.

Leon Stone.

Williams Record Out for Duration As Calls of War Drain Its Staff

For the first time in 25 years, the Williams Record today failed to appear as usual. The editorial board is informing subscribers through the mails this week end that this Williams College newspaper will suspend publication for the duration.

With almost the entire editorial board as well as several staff assistants called to active duty in the Marine Corps Reserve, and no trained men available to take over, there seemed to be no alternative to the drastic decision to suspend.

The sudden departure of George Nehrbas, Editor-in-Chief; John Winant, Editorial Chairman, and Philip Hastings, Senior News Editor, left only one senior member of the board. Up to the last minute the staff had hoped that a final and farewell edition would be published today, but because members of the board had to report for duty immediately, that was impossible.

Since the Record was founded in 1904, publication has lapsed only once before, for three months, October to December, 1918, during the last World War. The Williams Record began as a continuation of the Williams Weekly, the first issue of which appeared in 1887.

College attaches hope that in the near future some kind of successor to the Record will be published, which will carry, in abbreviated form, notices of college activities, and accounts of the numerous changes which are taking place on the campus as a result of the large role being played by the college in the training of flight cadets and V-12 reserves.

Suffolk Law Opening June 1

Under the direction of Dean Frank L. Simpson, Suffolk University Law School will open June 1 for 15 weeks in an accelerated program which includes courses in Practice and Pleading; Insurance, Carriers and Domestic Relations; and Suretyship.

Beginning June 8, for 8 weeks, Suffolk University College of Liberal Arts offers courses of timely interest to pre-legal students—Constitutional History by Dr. W. Harold Claflin of West Roxbury and Criminology by James J. Curran of Norwood.

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FRANK O. SARGENT, Resident Manager
JOHN F. MULHERN, JR., Asst. Res. Mgr. JOHN J. MURRAY, Asst. Res. Mgr.

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E," "F," "G," and "H" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish.

Today—Red "J" stamps became valid May 23 and will be good through June.

Red "E" to "H" stamps will expire on May 31.

May 30—Red "K" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 6—Red "L" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods

June 7—Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" will expire. Date extended from original May 31 expiration date to avert end-of-month buying rush.

Today—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire July 7.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

Today — Ten pounds of home-canning sugar will be made available on stamps 15 and 16 (5 pounds on each stamp) valid until Oct. 31. This will be in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local boards.

June 1—Stamp No. 13 will be good for 5 pounds of sugar through Aug. 15.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

May 31—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound of coffee through June 30.

Tires

Today — Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31 — Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Oil Ration Increase Hardly Affects N. E.

A new formula permitting slightly higher rations of fuel oil to owners of very small houses has been announced by the Office of Price Administration, but it is a change which will affect very few fuel oil consumers in New England.

Certain inequities in last year's provisions will be corrected by the new formula, which applies only to "a small home of less than 475 square feet of floor space with outside walls." OPA's records indicate that its largest application will be in the Southern Atlantic States. What New England usually think of as a "small home" measures upwards of 1,500 square feet of floor space, OPA explained today.

News of Civilian Defense From the New England Area

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

The Civilian Defense radio communications system of Hartford, Conn., has been commended as "one of the finest in New England" by W. Carl Blaisdell, communications chief attached to the staff of United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area. Mr. Blaisdell, returning from an inspection tour throughout the Nutmeg State, declared that disasters caused by war or calamities occasioned by fire, flood or hurricane would find the Hartford War Council's communications system swinging into action almost immediately.

"Civilian Defense radio communication, such as is in evidence in Hartford, gives a guarantee that messages will get through without interruption. In any emergency swift, dependable communications are essential. Civilian Defense more and more is playing a vital role everywhere in protecting communities," Mr. Blaisdell said.

Mr. Blaisdell reported that the Hartford and West Hartford areas have 32 trained radio operators with 160 more in training. There are 19 fixed authorized transmitters in the area and 11 operating transmitters. Eight portable authorized transmitters are listed with six portable operating transmitters.

Child Day Care

On the eve of the scheduled closing of the child day care center in North Adams, Mass., mothers of that city met and volunteered their services in order that it might remain in operation. They plan to circulate a petition asking, in a special meeting of the City Council, that some steps be taken to keep the center operating.

Fat Salvage

Housewives of Brockton, Mass., have a better understanding of the need for fat salvage as a result of a drive conducted by the pupils of the city's elementary schools. More than 5,000 youngsters covered the city thoroughly twice, first asking the women to save waste fats, then to collect it and carry it to schools where it was placed in containers for use later in the manufacture of explosives.

Canning Center

A canning center will be opened in Bath, Me., in mid-July provided 200 women indicate sufficient interest. If the women volunteer to serve a minimum of eight hours over and above the time devoted to their own canning, establishment of the center will be assured. There will be no charge for use of equipment, fuel or instruction, but every woman using the center will be asked to leave one out of every can she fills. This will build up a stock to be used in the community for hot lunches.

Dimout Enforced

Pawtucket, R. I., plans a strict program of dimout enforcement, following the arraignment in court of 24 businessmen charged with violations. Officials declare that the chief violators recently have been store keepers who left doors open, permitting bright lights to shine into the street. Businessmen and clerks who think it too warm with the doors shut, they say, should think of our fighting men in the tropics.

Warning System

Should enemy planes be reported, practically every factory in Hartford, Conn., would be on the alert within three minutes, according to Ralph K. Kenneson, Vice-Chairman of the city's industrial plant organization. In describing the working of the warning system, he charted a pyramid and at the top placed a key industrial plant.

This plant is the first to receive a signal from the warning center. The key plant fans the signal out to two other plants. They in turn fan it out to four more plants, then to eight plants until finally the bottom of the pyramid is reached. Each factory at the bottom is required to inform the organization the instant the warning is received. If any fails to report, the organization knows something has gone wrong, and takes steps to warn the uninformed factories. The setup comprises three such pyramids.

Scrap Collections In N.E. 169,000 Tons

New England collected 169,000 tons of scrap metal last year, and all but 1,500 tons of it is either falling on the Axis in the form of bombs and bullets, is being converted into other war matériel, or is awaiting shipment to war plants.

This announcement has just come from the Regional Salvage Division of the War Production Board, and is accompanied by a statement from John D. Orr, manager, that in spite of last year's good showing, steel mills are rapidly using their scrap piles and continued effort is necessary to replenish them.

"In collecting 169,000 tons of scrap," said Mr. Orr, "New Englanders did a magnificent job and showed they will respond whenever their country calls. The only thing needed is to impress upon them that the need for scrap is just as vital now as it was a year ago. I know they will keep up their good work."

Garden Pests' Second Front Can Be Ruined

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Victory Garden sometimes is invaded by the enemy, in the form of various kinds of pests. Because of this, every experienced raiser of peas, beans, squash and what-have-you, stocks up on amunition and makes his campaign plans.

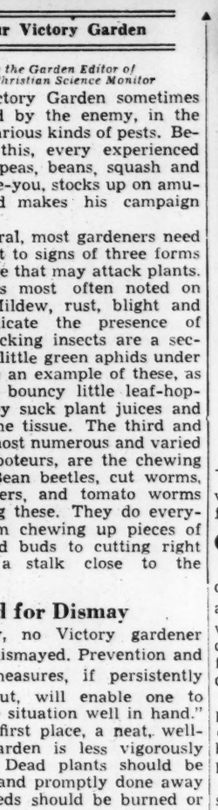
In general, most gardeners need to be alert to signs of three forms of sabotage that may attack plants. Fungus is most often noted on leaves. Mildew, rust, blight and smut indicate the presence of fungi. Sucking insects are a second. The little green aphids under leaves are an example of these, as are those bouncy little leaf-hoppers. They suck plant juices and weaken the tissue. The third and perhaps most numerous and varied of the saboteurs, are the chewing insects. Bean beetles, cut worms, grasshoppers, and tomato worms are among these. They do everything from chewing up pieces of leaves and buds to cutting right through a stalk close to the ground.

No Need for Dismay

Happily, no Victory gardener need be dismayed. Prevention and control measures, if persistently carried out, will enable one to "have the situation well in hand."

In the first place, a neat, well-tended garden is less vigorously attacked. Dead plants should be removed and promptly done away with. Weeds should be burned or buried in the compost pile. Cultivating should be done regularly.

A good gardener practices rotation of crops, also, in the vegetable garden this means alternating root crops with leafy ones, and not not following cabbage with, say, broccoli or Brussels sprouts, which are of the same kind. Rotation is chiefly for soil reasons, but acts as a preventitive measure for pests, as well. Insects preferring a diet of cabbage and broccoli leaves, for example, are somewhat discouraged to find nothing but carrots in their feeding ground. Fertilizing the soil also helps to prevent pests, for strong plants attract fewer difficulties than weak ones.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By Order of Police
CITY OF BOSTON

Warning Sign
Copies are posted in the Boston Victory Garden areas.

Collars Are a Help

Other preventative measures include collars around plants such as tomatoes, to discourage cutworms; and coverings of cheesecloth supported on light wooden frames over hills of squash or cucumbers.

A can of kerosene handy may prove useful. Beetles and other chewing insects, if in any numbers or very large, can easily be picked off by hand.

Control by spraying is of two sorts, dusting and liquid spray. Dusting is by far the easier and to be recommended where possible. For the fungus difficulties like mildew, the standard dusting powder is Bordeaux mixture [contains copper sulphate and lime]. Rotenone and pyrethrum powders are contact dusters, for chewing insects. Rotenone is limited to victory garden use, as it is scarce due to the war.

The simplest program of direct control is to dust the upper and under sides of plants with Bordeaux mixture and with rotenone at frequent enough intervals to insure protection. This applies to all plants but corn. In dry weather the intervals can be longer, but dust again after a rain. In foggy weather, Bordeaux mixture may be needed more often. Sprayers with extension nozzles for reaching up under the leaves are inexpensive and most efficient.

Five New England Soldiers Are Missing

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—The names of five New Englanders appeared today on a War Department list of 96 United States soldiers who are missing in action. The complete list included casualties in the European, North African, and Pacific areas.

New Englanders on the list:

North African Area
Connecticut

Cantito, Private First Class Joseph P.—Mrs. Sue Carangelo, sister, Waterbury.

Gregorio, Private First Class Joaquim F.—Mr. Frank A. Gregorio, father, Windsor, Rochford, Private Lester E.—Mrs. Lillian Rochford, mother, Cheshire.

Maine

Gilker, Corporal Arthur S.—Mrs. Carrie Gilker, mother, Bath.

Pacific Area
Massachusetts

Harrington, Second Lieutenant Donald W.—Mrs. Ella L. Harrington, mother, Newton.

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EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS STREET RAILWAY

Fortresses Set Leghorn Docks Afire

Continued from Page 1

tant objective yet assigned to them in the attack on Italy.

The American Liberators which struck at Foggia came from Middle East airfields near Cairo.

Dispatches from London said large units of Italy's Fleet, which has seldom ventured to sea since the start of the war, may have been at Leghorn—known as Livorno to the Italians—when the Flying Fortresses visited the harbor.

This was the first time that Leghorn had been bombed.

Two waves of Liberators attacked Foggia, near the Adriatic side of the Italian peninsula, and a United States communiqué from Cairo said direct hits were made on several hangars, numerous fires started, and at least 13 enemy bombers were destroyed or damaged.

Bombs hit an oil refinery, docks and shipyards in Leghorn, an Allied announcement said.

At the same time, other bombers hit Sicilian airfields and targets on the Island of Pantelleria.

The day's wide operations gave the United Nations Air Force a 19-to-2 score over the enemy in aircraft destroyed in air combat.

The communqué said the Flying Fortresses assault at Leghorn caused "great damage" to the oil refinery.

Three supply ships in the harbor received direct hits.

Italians Admit Heavy Damage

The Italian communiqué acknowledged the raids on Leghorn and Foggia and also listed an attack on Lucera, about 12 miles northwest of Foggia. Rome said 51 persons were killed and 349 injured at Leghorn, while six were killed and nine injured in the neighborhood of Lucera. The Italians admitted "very considerable damage to public and private buildings" in Leghorn.

Meanwhile, from London came word that United Nations planes, up with the sun, streamed across the English Channel in strong formations toward Northern France in a continuation of the air assault in which the RAF has set new records.

A bright sun beat upon Dover Strait but a haze restricted visibility and it was impossible to determine the type of the planes.

Considerable aerial traffic back and forth over the Channel was heard during the night.

The Air Ministry News Service said that six bomb-carrying Albacores of the British Fleet Air Arm surprised a fleet of 12 German motor gunboats off Cherbourg peninsula during the night and sank six and damaged three.

Dispatches from Berlin reaching Berne said Germans are talking of the fatality toll reaching 20,000 in the Ruhr as a result of the British aerial attacks on the Mohne and Eder Dams.

The German foreign press chief, Paul Schmidt, was reported to have told correspondents in Berlin that Germany would resort to "far-reaching reprisals with new diabolical engines" against England.

Carrier Enterprise Overtaken by Award

By the Associated Press

A South Pacific Base, May 29

The aircraft carrier Enterprise, which probably wrought more havoc on the Japanese Navy and air arm than any other ship in the United States Fleet, was presented with a Presidential unit citation recently by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, the Navy announced.

The Enterprise was the fifteenth ship and the first aircraft carrier to be so cited. The presentation was long delayed, it was reported, because the carrier was so active that it was seldom in port long enough to receive the honors.

Admiral Nimitz credited the Enterprise with the destruction of at least one of every type of Japanese combatant ship and hundreds of enemy aircraft in its many major engagements in the Pacific.

Invasion:

London Papers Expect Action

Invasion talk dominated headlines in most of London's newspapers which featured front page stories speculating that a United Nations blow was imminent.

Axis reports suggesting that major action was a matter of days were carried prominently. One of these reports that landing craft were concentrated in Tunisian, Algerian and Moroccan ports was a favorite topic. The Rome Radio repeated the story of the landings craft.

Under the heading "Navy Is Ready for Biggest Job," the Navy correspondent for the News Chronicle said:

"The greatest naval operation in history is imminent. It will be a landing of an Allied army on the continent of Europe. The Navy is ready.

"Boat builders all over the country have for many months been constructing a great number of invasion barges. America already has built many thousands of similar craft. The construction of millions more tons of small naval craft is under way."

The correspondent added that the merchant shipping situation evidently was satisfactory. He said that the index of Allied needs for the original North African landings were 2,000,000 tons and that 11,000,000 tons of shipping had been needed since.

The Daily Express played up the combined United Nations aerial assault on Germany and Italy and front-paged a headline saying: "Next Move? We May Take Pantelleria."

Russia:

Heavy Fighting In Lower Kuban

Red Army troops were locked in a swaying, bitter struggle to drive the Germans from the Lower Kuban, and land and aerial activity further northward indicated that this first major campaign of the summer may be only the forerunner of several to develop along the long Russian Front.

The Soviet midday communiqué made no reference whatever to the Novorossisk area in the Kuban.

Both midday and midnight communiqués, however, stressed sharp activity in the Smolensk area, almost 700 miles northwest of the major Kuban campaign, an important communications and rail link between German-held Kharkov and Orel sectors and Leningrad.

The midday communiqué, recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, described artillery action, reconnaissance, and heavy guerrilla activity in that important area, and the midnight communiqué, in addition to describing Russian artillery and reconnaissance activity, told of German attempts to scout the area which were beaten off. German defense positions were demolished by artillery while guerrillas striking near Vitebsk, 75 miles northwest of Smolensk, wrecked troop trains and attacked German garrisons, the midday communiqué said.

Planes joined with artillery near Leningrad to smash German outposts, artillery and mortar batteries, and Red airmen shot down six German planes which attempted to beat off assaults on German supplies and communication there, it said.

The Smolensk area of the Western Front, the Lisichansk area of the Donets Front, and territory west of Rostov also were scenes of Russian softening-up stabs. Near Lisichansk, the Russians said, Red Army troops testing defenses there dislodged the Germans at one point in fierce hand-to-hand fighting and then beat off two German counter-attacks. Material and prisoners were said to have been taken.

The midnight Russian communiqué merely reaffirmed that fighting is continuing northeast of Novorossisk. Berlin, however, has pictured as many as 150,000 Russian troops battering indecisively at the German Kuban line, backed by strong support of tanks and planes.

The Berlin Radio said attacking Soviet infantry suffered heavy losses but reiterated "it is not likely that fighting will abate in this sector for the time being."

China:

Enshin Bombed By Japanese

While Chinese troops fought grimly to smash Japanese advances toward Chungking, 13 enemy planes swooped over Enshin, about 200 air miles northeast of the Capital, and dumped loads of delayed-action bombs, Chinese dispatches reported.

What damage, if any, occurred in Enshin, provisional Capital of Hupeh Province in Western China, where the Japanese have concentrated the two-week-old offensive, was not reported immediately.

The Chinese Central News Agency announced that Chinese bombers roared over Ichang with fighters running interference and caused considerable damage to military installations in the strategic port on the winding Yangtze River.

All the raiders returned safely from Ichang, which the Japanese took several days ago and have been using as a springboard in the drive. Ichang lies about 125 air miles northeast of Enshin.

A Chinese High Command communiqué reported that Chinese land troops were locked in battle with two Japanese divisions west of Ichang, where 1,000 enemy soldiers were reported killed May 25 and 26.

In addition, it was said, the Chinese have won back several points west of Limsien, 75 miles southeast of Ichang.

Attu:

Dispersal Attacks On Enemy Continue

The final splitting up of Japanese forces on Attu Island into little groups who fight with the desperation of doomed men was under way today with some of the battling high in the mountains above the clouds.

Navy reports on the progress of the campaign, now in its 19th day, indicated that the most intense American attacks were in an area between Lake Kories on the south and Lake Canirca on the north.

Army troops were reported in a Navy communiqué to have advanced along a ridge commanding the area between the two lakes and other units assaulted a second ridge running at right angles to the Kories-Canirca line. This latter ridge extends east of Fish-Hook Ridge and as a result of the advance, which followed artillery and mortar preparation, a Japanese strong point on Fish-Hook was, in the Navy's words, neutralized.

Meanwhile, patrol units felt out Japanese strength on still a third ridge extending eastward from the floor of Chichagof Valley.

New Guinea:

19 Tons of Bombs Aimed at Airdromes

Nineteen tons of bombs, a considerable weight for the Southwest Pacific, where the targets involved are much smaller than those being mass-raided in German-controlled Europe, cascaded down upon three Japanese airdromes in the Wewak, New Guinea, sector.

Defying bad weather, formations of Flying Fortresses and Liberators swept 325 miles up the New Guinea North Coast beyond Lae, where 28 tons were dropped May 27, to lash at the airfields of Boram, Dagua and Wewak. Many of the fires started appeared to be burning planes, a communiqué from Allied Headquarters in Australia reported.

Fighting their way through heavy storms, Fortresses opened the attack before dawn. They were followed by a mixed flight of Liberators and Fortresses. Despite the intensity of the anti-aircraft fire, not a single United Nations raider was lost.

Nazis Try the Blitz Again

Associated Press

Luftwaffe Bombs a London Street

Some of the homeless are seen salvaging what they can of their belongings after the German raid of May 17. The Germans have returned to the bombing of civilian areas in an attempt to offset the effect on the population in Germany from the terrific blasting given by the Allied Air Forces.

Raids in Mediterranean Area Hint Early Allied Operations

Continued from Page 1

tend such operations and sometimes equal or exceed losses in combat.

While in no case did these losses apparently reach the 10 per cent figure considered to be the limit on the amount of loss which can be sustained, they add up to a figure for one week which means two things:

1. That there is a replacement rate now enormously above anything available in previous periods of the air war;

2. That the United Nations High Command has decided that the value from such air attack is sufficient to warrant a very heavy expenditure of force.

The number of 88 in one week would not be so serious if it were in ferms of single-seater fighters. But 88 heavy bombers—probably most and perhaps all of them the big four-engined type—is a staggering loss. The number of big planes would at one time not so very long ago have been enough to provide equipment for all of the civil air lines in the United States.

Those planes take time to build, and carry crews of at least and usually much more than eight men. They are not expended at the rate of 88 in a week unless the men responsible are fully convinced of heavy returns for such a price and unless the replacement supply more than equals such a rate of expenditure.

That the replacement supply now has reached that figure is not particularly news. The losses do, however, confirm the understanding that production even of the biggest bomber types now has passed far beyond anything the enemy ever achieved.

That the United Nations High Command is convinced of the value of such losses is something new. There has been a long and intense controversy within both the British and United States High Commands over the results to be obtained from such bombing.

The proponents have contended that "saturation" attack on essential industrial areas could undermine the whole military fabric of even a war machine as powerful as the German one.

The opposition has contended that the prime and only usual function of air power was to pave the way for actual ground operations. The latter wanted planes to blast a path for infantry and tanks. They did not believe in what is called "the strategic use of air power."

The fact that the attacks go on even at the present rate of loss would appear to be full confirmation that the air-power proponents have been given both the freedom and the materials with which to apply their doctrines. And the notable indications from Moscow this week that Premier Joseph Stalin is happy and contented would appear also to mean that he, who is the severest critic of Anglo-American war planning, also is satisfied that those plans are sound and that they also are extremely promising.

The picture in the Mediterranean is open to two broad interpretations, with further variations in the subordinate brackets. The attacks on Italian air bases can lead equally to two very different things. Those air bases are the primary means in Axis hands for impeding Allied landings on any of the islands or continental coasts which they may desire in the Mediterranean. The air bases also are the primary means in Axis hands for interfering with the reopening of the Mediterranean as a supply line.

Thus it is perfectly possible that the immediate purpose is merely to protect convoys now moving through the sea, or about to move through it. The immediate availability of the Mediterranean as a supply route very easily may be a more important consideration than the capture of islands or an invasion of Italy. That supply route leads to the Middle East, to Iran, and to India.

A large Allied army is being expanded steadily in the Middle East, obviously with the ultimate purpose of a move into the Balkans. Russia draws the overwhelming bulk of Anglo-American war materials over the Iranian rail and truck routes. India is the base for any operations to strengthen Allied power in China.

The freeing of the supply line to these vital areas is more than ample explanation for the air offensive in the Mediterranean. Every bomb dropped on Pantelleria or Sicily or on an Aegean island weakens the grip which the Axis has for three years held on the waist of the Mediterranean.

However, those bombs equally pave the way for an invasion of Italy or its islands. The battle of the Bismarck Sea was a perfect example of how to stop an invasion. One bomb can sink a troop ship. Hundreds of bombs cannot possibly wipe out the troops that a ship carries once they get ashore. If invasion barges can be landed on the beach and the men dispersed on land, the most difficult part of an invasion operation is out of the way.

The first step, therefore, in paving the way for a landing is to drive the enemy's air power back out of reach of the course invasion barges will take.

The interesting point of the air attack in the Mediterranean is that it is open to these two interpretations. The enemy cannot know what is intended or what is coming up behind it. There may not be any immediate threat to Italy at all. But the Italians don't know that. This is one more millstone in the chain of such heavy objects that are hanging around the neck of the Government which once thought that Britain and the United States were "effete and decadent" and ripe picking for such a "virile, modern" state as Italy.

In the Pacific this week the one fact of real significance was that the Japanese have not yet "reacted" to the American landing on Attu. In previous stages of the Pacific war, they have reacted instantly to any Allied initiative, obviously feeling that a "setback" of any sort had to be rectified at once to save face. That proved a costly practice in the Solomons. This time they have so far let Attu go without expending valuable strength on saving face.

But the time by no means has passed for a reaction. They may be saving it for the expected move against Kiska, or for some initiative of their own on another part of the Pacific front.

There still is no reason, in the opinion of Anglo-American military observers, to think that the present flurry on the Central Chinese front is such a move.

Meanwhile, plans for the next stage of war have been completed at the latest joint staff conferences in Washington. Speculation is intense as to the probable decisions, but it remains speculation.

All-Out Attack on Axis Takes Time in Planning

Continued from Page 1

term "concurrently" as used by Mr. Churchill doesn't mean simultaneously.

What it does mean is that complete agreement was reached in Washington for planning and preparation concurrently of all these offensives, without waiting for one to be concluded before going ahead with the next.

In practice, however, it is better to state bluntly that the resources of the United Nations, though growing rapidly, are still a long way from providing the immense quantities of shipping, planes of proper types in sufficient numbers, and fully trained and fully equipped troops which would be required for the immediate launching of all the contemplated offensives simultaneously.

The shipping shortage especially would prohibit any such possibility, and in general what Mr. Churchill described in Congress as the "logistics" of modern war imposes inevitable delays between a decision to act and the ultimate carrying out of orders.

North African Campaign

Thus, in the Mediterranean theater the present mass air offensive against Sicily, Sardinia and Southern Italy was most likely decided upon almost a year ago.

But before it could be carried out bases in Tunisia had to be seized, and this meant that the whole joint Anglo-American expedition to North Africa had been conceived and executed.

Even if Tunis and Bizerte had been in Allied hands six weeks after the initial landing last November instead of six months, there is good reason to believe that the attack on the continent would be much more advanced than it is now, simply because it takes so long to accumulate the incredible quantities of planes, tanks, barges, and other supplies and get everything ready for the final amphibious attack.

Today, after nearly 12 months, the magnitude and intensity of the air attacks on Sicily and Sardinia would certainly seem to justify the conclusion that the invasion of these islands is indeed imminent.

But there is no evidence on a comparable scale to indicate further offensives against the Axis in Europe—not to mention a major attack against Japan—are anything like so far advanced.

Prelude to Full Assaults

Even assuming that landings on the continent of Europe in Norway, for example, or in France across the English Channel, or in the Balkans—were finally and definitely decided upon at Casablanca last January, it would still be several more months at least, if the North African timing can be taken as a guide, before actual assaults could be launched.

Similarly, on the assumption that the combined staffs decided in Washington last week to prepare a co-ordinated offensive against Japan on a scale comparable to the North African combined operations, it will be even a longer period—perhaps a year or more—before the full fruitage of these decisions can become apparent.

This doesn't mean, of course, that there will be no important actions in the Far East during the next 12 months. On the contrary, operations such as recent landings of United States forces on Attu Island are likely to be multiplied.

But this process of building up a chain of offensive island bases in the Pacific is bound to be a long one, while the problem of reconquering Burma and opening the way for supplying aid to China is also certain to be hard and lengthy.

More Bombings Due

In Europe, too, there are almost sure to be important developments in the weeks to come, even outside the central Mediterranean area. But in the opinion of the most objective observers here, there is no sign that the process of softening up Germany and German-occupied Europe from air bases in Britain has yet reached the saturation point, comparable to that which appears to be rapidly approaching in Sicily, Pantelleria, and Sardinia.

On the other hand there are certain diplomatic factors underlying the European strategic picture which make it impossible to rule out more rapid military developments altogether. For instance, the strategic picture in the North Atlantic would be vastly modified in favor of the Allies should Sweden be suddenly forced for one reason or another into war against Germany.

The same thing is true at the opposite end of Europe where, if Turkey should be obliged to enter the war on the Allied side, all sorts of advantageous possibilities would be opened up at once.

At the western end of the Mediterranean, too, there are puzzling and somewhat confused rumors that once again have revived speculation that Spain's status might be altered should Hitler suddenly decide to make desperate attemps to seal the Straits of Gibraltar.

Russian Air Bases?

In the Pacific, too, there is, of course, one possibility which would alter the entire strategic outlook in the war against Japan. Mr. Churchill referred to this when he mentioned in his press conference at Washington how much it would mean to the Allies to be able to use Russian bases for air operations against Japan.

All these diplomatic factors, however, constitute the substratums, so to speak, of the strategic situation, and though they have to be taken into account they are potential rather than actual factors.

In this respect they are in the same category as a possible collapse within Germany, which, of course, cannot be entirely dismissed as a possibility but which cannot be made the basis of strategic calculations.

Looking at the global war from a purely strategic viewpoint, therefore, it is evident that while the United Nations now have a valuable initiative in all theaters, and while they now possess resources in weapons and men with which to prepare concurrently for several offensives, it is also clear that because of shipping shortages, U-boat warfare, and the vast distances involved, these plans certainly cannot be expected to bear fruit in early simultaneous offensives all over the globe.

St. Louis Newspaperman Freed of Indictments

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29 (AP)—Six indictments against Julius M. Klein, a reporter for the St. Louis Star-Times, charging him with attempted bribery, were dismissed in court yesterday in what his attorney called "a complete and final vindication of his conduct and activities in his search for the truth."

Mr. Klein was accused of having offered bribes to two witnesses in a murder case in an alleged attempt to have them change their testimony. He denied the charges.

Standley's Resignation Seen

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—The New York Times, in a Washington dispatch quoting "well-informed circles," says that Admiral William H. Standley has notified President Roosevelt of his desire to resign immediately as Ambassador to Moscow.

While official comment was lacking, the newspaper reported it was said that Admiral Standley, "who had been contemplating resigning in September, has now advanced the time."

According to the report, it was added, the Admiral expressed his desire in a telegram on or about the day Joseph E. Davies arrived in Moscow May 19 with the President's letter to Premier Stalin. The Times story continued:

The resignation has not yet been accepted and it may be that Admiral Standley will receive some other post in the Government, either abroad or here. But there seems to be no question that he has become dissatisfied with conditions surrounding his present mission and feels it of little use for him to continue in his present office. According to some reports, his message of resignation was "vigorous."

Quoting reports, the dispatch says United States military and naval aides in Russia have reported directly to their departments in Washington instead of through the Ambassador, and some of them at times have not given him their information.

The Times story said that, according to information in Washington, the "last straw" was when President Roosevelt sent Mr. Davies to Moscow with the letter to Mr. Stalin instead of transmitting it through the Ambassador.

Indian Treasure in Mexico To Bring Pay in Utilities

MEXICO CITY, D. F., May 29 (AP)—Three priceless 600-year-old codices recounting history of three Indian tribes before arrival of the white man are to be turned over to the National Museum by officials of the Indian community of Azoyu in Southern Mexico.

The picture writing is in color on paper made of century plants.

In return for relinquishing the treasures to the Museum, the City is to receive a water system, light system and school facilities, financed by the Federal Government.

Nazis Scourge Balkans To Bar Allied Invasion

Continued from Page 1

ley of the Neretva River to the Adriatic, replacing Italian troops formerly stationed there.

This expedition, which resulted in temporary division of forces under the Yugoslav War Minister, Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, is prompted plainly by fear of Allied attempts at landing if Italy falls.

These German precautions in the Neretva and Morava-Vardar Valleys are being offset, however, by reports of closer co-operation between the two main resistance groups in Yugoslavia.

Although political differences apparently still separate General Mikhailovitch's Chetniks in Southern and Central Yugoslavia from the Patriots operating farther northwestward, there is some evidence of increasing collaboration. There is strong hope here that such co-operation will grow, it being recognized that all Yugoslavs must be ready for concerted action when the time comes to strike a final blow against the Axis.

The possibility of achieving a united front of all groups in Yugoslavia has been receiving closest attention here ever since the announcement from Moscow of the dissolution of the Comintern.

There is no unanimous opinion, however, on what is likely to be the result on Yugoslavia of Moscow's action.

One group of observers in closest touch with internal conditions in the Balkans believes that dissolution of the Comintern removes the greatest barrier to more effective co-operation. These observers predict that the natural opposition of all Serbs to the Axis will result inevitably in fusion of resistance under one leader.

Another group warns, however, that so far as Slavic countries are concerned, the Comintern dissolution means absolutely nothing. It points out that nearly two years ago, Moscow formed a pan-Slavic federation and that this group gradually has assumed the Comintern's powers so far as all Slavic-speaking peoples are concerned.

Furthermore, only one month ago, this federation held an important meeting in Moscow, at which all Serb delegates were said to be Communists.

Among the factors cited as favoring closer co-operation of the two groups are the fact that both are principally Serbs and that each group sees daily evidence that the one and only foe is the Axis.

With village after village being wiped out and with thousands of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes being killed, it seems logical to assume that internal differences will be eliminated in the face of the overwhelming threat to the national existence of Yugoslavia. This, at least, is the hope held by moderates here.

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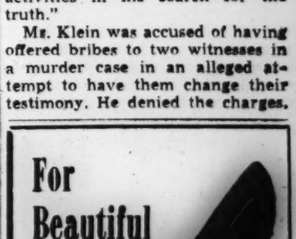

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Glimpses of Future World Emerge Amid War Change

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently returned from a prolonged period of duty with the United Nations Forces in North Africa and the Middle East

While vast changes are being made in various part of the world to serve war purposes, many of those changes are beginning to take on a permanent aspect—so much so that glimpses of a new world, far different from the blueprints of planning experts, are already coming into view.

Take Iran, for example. The Allies occupied that distant country because it provided a supply route to Soviet Russia. In the last year Americans, soldiers and civilians, were sent to Iran to do many jobs, not because America had a crusading interest in westernizing Persia but because the supply line from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea could not function without railwaymen to run the railway, engineers and constructors to build roads, docks, warehouses, assembly plants for planes and motor vehicles, and men to guard the roads and operate the plants once they were built.

Police Taken Over

Because law and order and internal economic stability were essential to the smooth operation of the supply line Americans took over the organization and management of the Iranian police. Sundry American specialists were loaned to practically every department of the Iranian Government.

This was all done to get war supplies to the embattled Red Army. But the by-product has been a far reaching transformation of the entire national life of an ancient and backward Asiatic Empire.

Much the same thing has happened in Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, East Africa, Syria, Iraq, India, and elsewhere. In all these countries the Allied countries have invested millions of capital in communications, plant equipment, harbor facilities and health services. They have imported new methods and new political concepts. The presence of large numbers of United Nations troops has had a profound effect on the native population.

Both the capital investments and the new methods and concepts will outlast the war. The plants can easily be converted to peacetime production. The deep currents of social and political change set in motion or accelerated by the war effort will continue. Nor will the Allies, and particularly the United States, be in a position to terminate its wartime responsibilities and commitments in Persia, East Africa and various other distant countries on the morrow of victory.

Current Problems

In some areas the United Nations even now are faced with tasks and problems closely akin to peacetime reconstruction. For although the war continues the battle location shifts.

Thus, to the inhabitants of North Africa who saw the fighting from such close quarters life must now seem quite peaceful. But the end of the campaign puts no termination to Allied commitments and responsibilities. Administrative and political problems that were postponed or met by makeshift in the heat of battle now clamor for attention. Particularly the issue of French unity, of French democracy versus Vichy-watered fascism, demands immediate solution.

The war moves elsewhere but the civil population stays behind. It must be fed, clothed, order must be maintained, essential services re-established and damage to property repaired. That is why postwar reconstruction cannot wait until the peace conference. Long before final victory there must be a measure of return to "normalcy."

British Control Procedure

The work of reconstruction and rehabilitation looms especially large in territory from which the enemy has just been driven. The British, who have had far more experience than Americans in this sort of work, place entire control over civil affairs in the hands of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration, commonly known as Oeta, which is a branch of the Army.

Their policy is to retain local functionaries and personnel wherever possible, under close supervision to prevent sabotage, and in general to interfere as ltttle as possible with the normal life of the community.

In Tripoli the British even retained the Fascist Polizia Africa Italiana, until the latter proved by their conduct that they had been left behind to intimidate the population, especially the Jews, and to organize sabotage and espionage, after which they were rounded up. But the regular municipal police continue to function, as do the mayor and other city officials who remained behind.

Italian law likewise remains formally in force although in practice many of the laws, particularly those having to do with political offenses against the Fascist state and discrimination against the Jews, are suspended.

Oeta Custodian Only

But the Oeta has no legal power to alter the statutes. It is simply acting as custodian until such time as the peace conference decides what to do with the territory. At present writing it appears as though Tripolitania, the Western part of Libya, will remain Italian while Cyrenaica, the Eastern part —which is also the richest in land and resources — will become an Arab state under a British mandate or protectorate.

The entire Italian civil population was evacuated from Cyrenaica when the Axis forces retreated last November and it appears unlikely that they will ever be permitted to come back.

In many ways Africa has been a testing ground for the time when United Nations armies invade Europe. There American troops gained their first battle experience against the Germans. The men who have been through the Tunisian campaign are certain to play an important part in coming operations. In addition, the administration of the liberated territory in Africa—and this applies both to the former Vichy - controlled French possessions and Italian Libya—provides experience for the far more complex task ahead of the Allies in Europe.

Long before Germany's final capitulation the regions successively freed from the Axis yoke along the road to Berlin will need rehabilitation. As in Tunisia, the advancing Allied armies will everywhere encounter towns and countrysides doubly devastated by systematic Axis plundering and the havoc of war.

Surge Toward Freedom

But this rehabilitation can be no simple restoration of the prewar status quo. Even inside the Nazi prison of peoples powerful political currents have flowed. Above all these people want freedom, not simply the removal of the foreign tyrant but the right to govern themselves democratically as laid down in the Atlantic Charter.

In view of this powerful trend it is problematical whether the Governments in exile of those countries where little if any political freedom existed before the war are in tune with present popular feeling and sentiments.

Handicapped Aid British War Output

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the top-ranking teams in war production at a small arms ammunition factory somewhere in the North of England is a group of 40 girls. That is not unusual in itself, but it so happens that not one of the 40 ever has heard an order.

They all are deaf. Many also are mute. But they have mastered repetition work on cartridge cases to the finest degree of accuracy, and proved that physical handicaps cannot hinder those who want to do their part in the British war effort.

When their machines are set, they give one another the thumbs-up signal to start operations. At meal times and at the completion of their shift, flashing color-light signals provide them with the cue to stop work.

Blind Do Their Bit

Blind men and women also are engaged in the manufacture of munitions. In one factory, blind persons are producing thousands of mattresses for the RAF and for hospitals.

At another workshop, pump-strainer baskets for the National Fire Service are being made by the blind, as well as basket panniers for tanks and for the Red Cross. In this same factory, blind workers are weaving ships' rope fenders weighing from seven pounds to 1½ tons apiece.

This sort of work is not limited to factories, however. Many men and women are working in their own homes under the supervision of the Home Industries Department of the National Institute of the Blind and under the care of Britain's Ministry of Health.

Many Articles Produced

Among the articles being produced by these home workers are potato-picking baskets for the Ministry of Agriculture, operational stockings for the Army and RAF, and doormats for the War Office.

Hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children in British hospitals also are sharing in the war effort, working constantly on a variety of articles for front-line and home use.

The British Army already has benefited by many blankets made by the boy patients of one hospital and dispatched to the various camps for use in local units.

In another district, a young girl of 13 canvassed the town in her wheelchair, encouraging her playmates to collect articles for a rummage sale.

When everything had been arranged for the day, she was taken to the garden where she sat throughout the entire sale acting as cashier. The reward for her efforts found its way in cash to a deserving war charity whose sole purpose is the welfare of the armed services.

It isn't only a total war on the battlefronts. It also is an all-out war-production effort on the home front.

Kansas Wheat Soon To Grow in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Kansas wheat will be growing in Soviet Russia before long, thanks to a plan now under way for providing the Russians with choice seed wheat from this area.

The plan appeals to wheat farmers and others here as being in the form of a discharge of an old obligation, for it was from Russia that Kansas got the hard red Turkey wheat which paved the way for making Kansas rank at the top of the wheat producing areas of the world.

There has been drastic need for the seed wheat in Russia since the Nazis retreated and left behind them a great devastated area which once had been a prosperous and fertile region. One fourth of Russia's farming land, it is said, has thus been laid in ruins and now stands in need of outside help to restore it to use and productivity.

The Kansas effort to colelct seed wheat comes from an organization known as the National Seed Committee for Russian War Relief, the general purpose of which is to help restore Russian farm lands to production.

Donations of money, not seed, are being sought here so that the seed which ultimately will be bought will be a standard lot and not mixed, as it would be if direct donations of seed wheat were solicited.

Sponsors of the plan here hope to send two carloads of Kansas seed wheat to Russia for planting next fall.

Contractor Aids U. S. By Scaling Down Bids

KANSAS CITY, May 29 (AP)—J. E. Dunn, Kansas City contractor, doesn't want to make money out of the war so the Government is ahead $400,000 on one big Army contract.

Mr. Dunn's bid of $1,864,655 last year for construction of a quartermaster depot at Kansas City was $250,000 below the next low bid and he explained to U. S. Army Engineers it was his desire to build it at cost. But his profit turned out to be $178,000.

Now he has renegotiated his contract and scaled it down another $150,000. He told engineers he would pay Federal taxes and then divide the balance among the Red Cross, U. S. O. and other organizations.

He explained he desired only to keep his organization together until after the war so that his sons could carry on. One son, Lieut. J. E. Dunn, Jr., is a Marine Corps aviator. The other, William, is attending Navy engineering classes at University of Notre Dame.

'Calling All Ships'

Emergency Radio for Fliers Forced Down

Ocean rescues of plane crews forced down at sea have become more of a sure thing with the development of emergency radio transmission sets [simulated above by Army Air Force motion picture unit men waiting rescue with the emergency transmitter's aerial hoisted]. Called the "Gibson Girl" during the instrument's development at the Bendix Aviation plant in North Hollywood, Calif.—and also because its contour was somewhat reminiscent of the silhouette of the sweetheart of the Nineties made famous by Charles Dana Gibson's drawings—these sets have already accounted for a number of sea rescues. Had Poon Lim, mess steward just rescued after 131 days at sea on a liferaft, had one of these, he might have been found much sooner. While only provided for Army plane crews now, there is no limit to the use to which they can be put once production is increased.

London of a Much Finer Type Pictured in Postwar Design

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 28—New progress in plans for a finer postwar Britain has been recorded this week. Completion of the most important reconstruction scheme for London yet produced was announced on May 25 by Lord Latham, leader of London County Council. Lord Latham calls it the "greatest plan of reconstruction ever attempted by any municipality in the world."

It is the first official plan for a new London worked out in two years by the organization which will have final say in reconstructing the metropolis.

Slum clearance and great rehousing schemes for the poorer districts, like the East End, figure uppermost in the plan, according to advance information from Lord Latham.

Next comes replahning of roads aimed to remove traffic roar and facilitate travel to work and shopping centers.

Playgrounds and Gardens

The third most important theme is the development, both artistically and culturally, of London's amenities.

This plan is the work of the architect of the London County Council, John H. Forshaw, together with the Government's chief architectural expert, Prof. Leslie Patrick Abercrombie. The full plan won't be submitted to the L. C. C. or published until July 13.

But Lord Latham, besides pointing to the main objectives mentioned above, hinted at further trends in L. C. C. policy.

Gardens and lawns, bandstands and restaurants, playgrounds, educational institutes, concert halls, and even an open-air theater are part of the plan.

But it is no mere dream city which the socialistically-controlled L. C. C. now blueprints. Industry and practical living conditions remain the basis of the scheme.

Trade Use of the Thames

The Thames is considered primarily a commercial waterway and the scenic factor is put second.

This reconstruction, it is admitted, can be carried out only in stages. The Council doesn't propose to commit ratepayers to a long-term scheme of more than, say 20 years, because in that period it is recognized that new ideas and improved methods will certainly emerge.

Meanwhile the passing in the House of Commons of the third reading of the town and country planning bill, giving the Government greater control over land development, provided an occasion for the M. P's to look ahead themselves.

They called on the Government to make haste with further measures to ensure that postwar Britain has such amenities as green belts round all towns of 50,000 inhabitants and over.

Agricultural Achievement

A new official survey has just been issued of Britain's remarkable wartime agricultural achievement. And in the latest confirmation of this achievement is seen a great encouragement for planning generally.

Britain has increased the yield of its soil 70 per cent since the war started. But behind this is what Mr. Robert S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, has called the growth of "a new civilization of the countryside."

Mr. Hudson has said lately: "When this war is won we shall welcome our sons back to a homeland more productive, more efficient, and looking lovelier than ever before in our history."

The Daily Telegraph, Britain's most conservative daily newspaper, in an editorial on May 26 on the future London readily admits that "a new social outlook has set up a stimulus to action on a scale never hitherto contemplated."

Central Direction Needed

But the Telegraph stresses that plans like that of the London Country Council, no matter how good they may be, will fail unless they are co-ordinated and centrally directed and fostered.

Other newspapers today echo warnings of M. P.'s in the Commons on May 25 that even the London County Council can't put through a rebuilding scheme without the co-operation of borough councils.

German Priority Given to Locomotives

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Production of locomotives and railroad cars now has the highest priority in Germany; the upkeep of rail transportation is rated first, ahead even of submarines and planes. This indicates the severe strain under which rail transportation is laboring. Bottlenecks in engine production have become increasingly noticeable.

Low-level daylight attacks by Allied bombers, begun last year, have continued to put railroad engines out of commission. While it is not worth risking a plane to bomb railroad cars used for the transport of freight or troops, a locomotive is well worth the price. Even a small shell, exploding near the firebox or engine will put a locomotive out of commission. Every boiler is almost as explosive as if it were live ammunition, carrying as it does a pressure of 200 to 300 pounds per square inch.

According to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare and other sources, the Reich controls up to 75,000 locomotives on the European Continent. This figure is, at best, only a partial estimate because the number of engines now being employed in Occupied Russia is not fully known. The total trackage available to the Germans in occupied and dominated territory amounts to more than 250,000 kilometers; the number of engines captured and produced, however, lags behind the required total.

Additions by Conquest

Before the invasion of non-German territory, the Reich was able to use 21,600 locomotives on a trackage of 68,000 kilometers. In 1940, after Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and France had been overrun, 51,000 kilometers trackage and 23,000 engines were added to the Nazi-dominated transport system.

The transportation facilities of Denmark, Norway, and Finnish railroads at German disposal added another 12,000 kilometers trackage and 1,900 locomotives. Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Poland contributed a trackage of 24,000 kilometers and 6,000 engines, Italy 17,000 kilometers and 5,800 locomotives.

Czechoslovakia and the Balkan countries yielded a total of 53,000 kilometers trackage and close to 15,000 engines. This figure includes the transportation facilities of occupied territories as well as of satellite countries.

It can be estimated that, with the addition of trackage and rolling stock captured in Occupied Russia, there are now over 250,000 kilometers of rails and about 75,000 locomotives available to the Germans.

It has been estimated that from 4,000 to 5,000 engines have been sent into Eastern Europe during the past years where the extreme cold during the winter campaigns made a great number of them useless. Close to 6,000 German locomotives can be used only as switch engines and 700 Italian locomotives are constantly needed for the transport of coal from Germany to Italy.

Skilled Labor Essential

In giving priority to the production of engines over other essential war items, the Germans have reduced the competition shipbuilding and airplane construction. For the production of boilers, skilled labor is essential. The demand for boilermakers in engine production tends to create a bottleneck in the construction of ship engines. Moreover, the emphasis on rolling stock production in general is likely to result in a slowing up in the construction of heavy ordnance, such as planes, tanks and general steel production.

Increasing Allied bombing of industrial districts in western Germany is directed to a great part against railroad centers and installations. It is reasonable to assume that part of the all-out air offensive on the Rhineland, Westphalia, and the Ruhr Valley has resulted in reducing the production and repair of rolling stock. Indirect damage of railway installations—such as the flooding of the Kassel center following the breaching of the Möhne and Eder dams—has contributed to local dislocation.

One third of Allied bombing has recently been concentrated on German railroad facilities. This has been done in anticipation of future strategic conditions. In case of an invasion, or invasions, of the Continent, the Germans will need to ship troops and matériel to those sectors of their so-called "Fortress of Europe" which appear to be most threatened. Speed will be required to meet an Allied thrust which is likely to be sudden and well-supported.

The Germans admittedly have the advantage of being able to operate on inner lines; in spite of marked weaknesses, their transportation system is closely knit and distances do not make a rapid shifting of men and supplies impossible.

Freight and passenger cars in the German-dominated parts of the Continent, though overtaxed, are still available in sufficient numbers; 1,700,000 freight cars and between 150,000 and 165,000 passenger cars are at the disposal of the Nazis. Wood for the construction of box cars is available in sufficient quantities.

Traffic Strictly Limited

German railway transportation is rigidly organized. A strict priority system is in force, limiting passenger and freight traffic to essentials. Shipments of construction material have been cut in half by the use of local materials, rivers, and canals. Similiar measures have been taken in the case of the transportation of foodstuffs, particularly potato crops.

Engine production, in addition to receiving unprecedented priority, has been limited to a few standardized models. This has reduced the amount of material and the number of man-hours needed; it has been reported that this speedup is saving as much as 25 to 50 per cent of the man-hours heretofore needed. Construction of a heavy German engine, however, still represents an average of 10,000 workdays.

Under the direction of J. Werlin, German Commissioner of Transportation, passenger traffic has been reduced to a minimum, old machinery is being reconditioned and engine repairs are proceeding more rapidly.

The German railroads are going to meet their final test when the second front is opened. By eliminating all nonessential traffic and the speedy construction of rolling stock, German transportation strategists are planning to offset shortages and damages caused by Allied air action which has been increasingly effective.

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High Lights of Allied Food Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 29—His best friends, perhaps, do not assume to call him Alexey, for the Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Trade and Chairman of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, A. D. Krutikoff, seems a little stern and forbidding—although that may be due mostly to the language barrier.

But the non-Russian delegates themselves have a friendly and familiar nickname for the Soviet representative. Whenever they want his views or his counsel, which is not infrequent, the question is: "Where's Ins-Krutikoff?" The Russians are playing an important and influential role at the Conference. The work is divided into four sections and the Russians have accepted one of the four major chairmanships. There were some raised eyebrows of speculation when Russian names did not appear more to the fore among other committee posts, but a spokesman for the Soviet delegation told me that they had been asked to serve on a number of other committees but had preferred not to accept. They wanted to concentrate on doing a few jobs well rather than to spread themselves too thin.

Mr. Krutikoff is Chairman of the Section on Expansion of Production and Adaptation to Consumption Needs, a field in which the Soviet Union has done much pioneer work. There are four separate committees working under Mr. Krutikoff's direction.

Russian Contribution

There is every evidence that the Russians are taking this Conference seriously and are contributing constructively.

China, Brazil, and the United Kingdom hold the other major chairmanships, but in the words of Paul Appleby, Acting Chairman of the United States Delegation, nobody is trying to "dictate the product" of the Conference. Clearly the weight which every delegation is bringing to bear on the direction and decisions of the meetings is in about direct ratio to the capacity and experience of the individual delegate. Able specialists from the smaller countries have no difficulty in making a genuine press upon the deliberations.

W. Kuo, China's Vice-Minister of Finance, quietly put Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's ever-normal-granary idea and the British buffer-stock proposal in historical perspective.

Mr. Kuo said that China was modernizing its "equalization granary system" and recommended its application internationally. When asked how long the Chinese had utilized the ever-normal granary, he said that it had come into being in the time of the Chow Dynasty. I didn't venture publicly to expose my ignorance as to the dates of the Chow Dynasty but I had a pretty good idea it preceded the New Deal. Later, a Chinese delegate fixed the date of the origin of China's equalization granary at approximately 1000 B. C.

Teaching in China

Discussing how China even during the war is extending natural scientific methods of food and agriculture, Mr. Kuo cited the fact that during the first two years of its resistance to Japan, more than 46,000,000 illiterate Chinese farmers were taught to read and write.

The nutritionists agree that tea, coffee, and alcoholic beverages are not food, though tea and coffee are germain to this Conference because they come under the head of "other agricultural products."

The soldiers, though doing only their duty as they were told, and very tactful about it, too, never did like their job of standing as a front line against newspapermen entering the Conference headquarters at the Homestead Hotel.

Before the ban was lifted, one of the soldiers approached a well-known correspondent and asked—the correspondent thought a little bellingerently: "Are you one of those writing all these articles about us keeping you from doing your work?"

"Yes."

"Are you so-and-so?" naming his name.

"Yes," conciliatorily.

"Well," he remarked, "keep it up; that's what we're fighting for."

Jones' Reputation

When the American Delegation was getting up its spunk to advise the White House to remove the press restrictions, one of the delegates is understood to have remarked to Judge Marvin Jones, former Texas Congressman and Chairman of the Conference: "Judge, you have the reputation of having never lost a piece of legislation when you were chairman of the House Agricultural Committee. We're going to lose this Conference unless the cloud of censorship is removed."

The news is now beginning to catch up with the importance of this meeting. At the halfway point, the Western Union announces that it has carried more than 450,000 words over its wires and the Conference's major reports are yet to come. The press corps varies in size from 30 to 45 and includes Russian, British, Dutch Spanish, Canadian, Latin-American, and Australian representatives.

In simple terms, the Conference wants to get more food to more persons, approximately 2,500,000,000 persons.

Allies Urged to Form Granary of the World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 29

The United Nations should organize a "granary of the world" within which nations like the United States, and China would plan their agriculture to feed all the peoples of the world in peace, according to the China Tribune, newly established independent Chinese daily newspaper in New York.

It holds that the hope of the United Nations Food Conference in Hot Springs, Va., is to replace "the folly of international competition by international co-operation."

Food Talks Unite Nations In Postwar Tasks Ahead

Continued from Page 1

applicable minimum nutrition standard, accompanied by an international educational program designed to induce people everywhere to let intelligence and not gastronomic prejudice govern their diet. Nutritionists are just getting around to basic agreement on how diet can be translated into a common language and they are now ready to offer a world standard.

6. To join in more co-ordinated efforts to prevent sharp price fluctuations in basic foods and to see that the interests of the consumer as well as the producer are fully served. This will involve the use of internationally held buffer stocks in order that isolated surpluses shall not disrupt the market. Only four such commodity agreements have been mentioned. They are wheat, cotton, sugar, and coffee.

This is the way the recommendations now are shaping. These, at least, represent the minimum agreement. Others may be added in the next few days.

Meanwhile, the Conference's diplomatic achievement continues to elicit undisguised jubilation, as evidenced by Judge Marvin Jones' statement yesterday—a statement issued both as Conference President and Chairman of the American Delegation.

American diplomats feel that a big question mark has been certainly reduced in size, if not entirely eliminated, from United Nations postwar planning.

The question of whether the Soviet Union really intended to co-operate seriously or retire into armed nationalism has been in American thought and whether the United States intended to join the world or again attempt to isolate itself has been in Russian thought.

Exactly how far and exactly how fully both will join a world system of security is not unequivocally marked out by the action of both countries at the Food Conference, but it can be said definitely that each is deeply gratified by the attitude of the other.

The Americans seemed to be watching the Soviet Delegation from the time it arrived at Hot Springs two weeks ago, but it was equally apparent that the Soviet delegation was watching the Americans. They were waiting for the first clear sign of American willingness to co-operate in the post-war world before making any commitments themselves.

Instantly that sign came, in the form of a proposal to establish an interim commission with the express purpose of setting up a permanent international commission, the Russians jumped to support it.

Their support was explicit and wholehearted, and it is significant that the American proposal does not limit itself to agriculture only. It stipulates that in formulating the permanent organization, the interim commission should give full consideration to the relationship of that body to other permanent institutions in related economic and other fields which may be developed by the member Governments."

Obviously, the United States delegation feels that the Soviet Union is not going to be isolationist after the war and the Soviet delegation feels that the United States is not going to be isolationist after the war. That is the evidence here, and each hopes that his judgment is right.

Garment Union Likes Lewis' Labor Swing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 300,000 strong, backbone of the American Labor Party, is out acclaiming John L. Lewis for his move to bring the United Mine Workers, which he heads, back into the American Federation of Labor. The Garment Workers' group characterizes as "unadulterated bunk" the view of some observers that Mr. Lewis is swinging the big labor federation headed by William Green over to the Republican side in the 1944 national election to defeat President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

The Garment Workers, whose President is David Dubinsky, was one of the founding unions of the Committee for Industrial Organizations, now the Congress of Industrial Organizations, but bolted it in 1940 and returned to the American Federation of Labor. Since the organization of the American Labor Party, it has had the most influential voice in Labor Party councils and has been, and is today, in strong support of President Roosevelt and a fourth term.

The Garment Workers' announcement was contained in their house organ Justice and was printed as representing the views of Mr. Dubinsky and other officials of the organization. It holds that the view that the return of the United Mine Workers to the American Federation of Labor would retard peace between two big labor groups is erroneous and that with Mr. Lewis back in the A. F. of L. he would throw his influence toward keeping the "Communist element" in the C. I. O. "far outside the periphery of the trade union movement."

Justice expects, however, no change in Mr. Lewis' attitude toward the Roosevelt Administration.

Gen. Emmons To Leave His Hawaiian Post

HONOLULU, T. H., May 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons who helped bring order out of chaos by taking over the Hawaiian department of the U. S. Army 10 days after the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, is to leave the well-defended islands for a new assignment.

General Emmons, whose 17 months here have witnessed the building of defenses costing hundreds of millions of dollars, will be replaced June 1 by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, and speculation immediately was raised that he might go to San Francisco as commander of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

Asked concerning that possibility, General Emmons, who received the distinguished service medal yesterday for his outstanding work here, said he was unable to announce his new post but "there wouldn't be a more pleasant place to serve" than San Francisco. That post now is held by Lieut. General John L. DeWitt, who recently observed the American landings on Attu Island.

(In San Francisco, Representative Richard J. Welch (R) of California, said in an interview this week that differences had arisen between General DeWitt and a faction in the War Department over his vigorous opposition to any relaxation of the rules against a return of excluded Japanese to the western defense areas. Because of those differences, Representative Welch asserted, General DeWitt was to be transferred to a new post with General Emmons replacing him. At Washington, Secretary of War Stimson said at a press conference that such reports of differences "is nonsense.")

Recipient of Prize

Burton Bernard

High school senior of Granite City, Ill., awarded college scholarship given by the National Association of Manufacturers at its monthly luncheon meeting.

Legion Essay Award Given Illinois Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—A scholarship valued at $4,000 will be deposited by the National Association of Manufacturers with the American Legion for the further education of Burton Bernard, 16-year-old high school student of Granite City, Ill., it was announced at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday. The scholarship—the Association's third such award—was given young Burton for his winning essay in the annual National American Legion oratorical contest for high school students.

Mr. Burton won his honors in competition with three other sectional representatives chosen from among 109,000 students in elimination contests over the nation. The scholarship may be used to attend any college of his choice.

He said he would like to attend Harvard University this coming fall and afterward at Harvard's Law School in preparation for practicing law in St. Louis, Mo.

"Of course, I'm overwhelmed by the N. A. M. award," Mr. Burton said. "But I'm almost 17 now and pretty soon Uncle Sam will be looking for me. I'm ready for him."

In delivering his winning essay, "Legislative Transfusion," extemporaneously before the N. A. M.'s Board of Directors at their monthly luncheon, Mr. Burton stressed that in the past decade the legislative department of the Federal Government had steadily been losing its power while the executive and judicial branches were gaining strength—all to the detriment of the American system of checks and balances. He recalled that since the beginning of 1941 President Roosevelt had issued 500 executive orders.

"Surely," he added, "if the laws and orders and decrees which we must obey are not the products of our representatives in Congress, then surely the people are losing their voice in governmental policies. Remember that a suitable definition of democracy is the power of the people in government.

"There are many who say that this executive law-making is a product of the war, and that as soon as the war is over Congress will again function properly. In answer to these people, Representative Joseph Martin, of Massachusetts, Minority Leader of the House, said only a few months ago that if Congress continues to be defied by this executive democracy, we are well along the road to dictatorship."

Home-Front Decisions Up To Byrnes

Continued from Page 1

inflation. Mr. Roosevelt has urged Congress to enact $16,000,000,000 of new taxes, and many believe here that the Byrnes-Vinson team, rather than the Treasury, under the timid leadership of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., will be the agency for putting it through Congress.

Major Speech by Byrnes

Mr. Byrnes will make a major speech at his home town of Spartanburg, S. C., on "Production." He will presumably outline the program of the new agency.

The new agency is designed to lift the burden of home front detail off of President Roosevelt.

But at the same time, it is designed to lift the gathering burden of minute routine matters off of Mr. Byrnes, who, as "economic stabilizer," is now promoted to higher rank. Mr. Byrnes explains here that he wants to devote himself to major policy matters, and through the simple organization of the new committee—so different from the complicated organizations which have previously littered the path of the home-front campaign—he hopes to get it. His new powers are greater than those previously given, but rarely used, by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, or of Bernard M. Baruch in World War I.

Powerful Office

Nothing quite like his powers have ever been seen in history. He can issue "directives" to Cabinet heads. He can have them up before him on the carpet. The War Mobilization order specifically and categorically informs other executive agencies of all sorts that it is their "duty" to "execute these directives."

Mr. Byrnes is given a 5-man committee, including the Secretaries of War and Navy, Messrs. Nelson and Vinson, and Harry Hopkins, the President's close friend and personal adviser, but its functions are advisory and consultative.

Mr. Roosevelt has always found it hard to delegate authority. Now he has done so. Only one flaw in the situation is seen. Countless other "super-organizations" have come and gone in Washington. This one shows the greatest hope of success and Congress has adopted a hopeful wait-and-see attitude. The difficulty seen is a personal one, whether Mr. Roosevelt can keep hands off, and whether Mr. Byrnes can avoid a clash of personalities, and so mingle power with tact as to achieve his objective.

See Eye to Eye

One difficulty that some observers see is with Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Byrnes are believed to see eye to eye. With two men, however, whose power both stems so directly from the President and on such a personal basis, possibilities of friction may always arise. Mr. Byrnes, however, is made definitely superior to Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Byrnes also is in a position where he can crack down on half a dozen other personal clashes. Under him, Economic Stabilizer Vinson is brought into the picture. One of Mr. Vinson's first jobs will be to straighten out the tangled ends of the Chester Davis-Prentiss Brown jurisdictional issue over the production, processing, pricing and rationing of food.

Mr. Byrnes also hopes that the new OWM will be a place where department and agency heads can get action on their problems without having to wait for the President's personal attention. That is really the basis of the whole move.

For with the United Nations now taking the offensive on all fronts, Mr. Roosevelt is more and more involved on grand strategy on a global scale, and the job of trying to do this, and run the domestic front at the same time, has been too difficult. The domestic front has suffered.

Roll-Back Postponed

Typical of Mr. Byrnes' problems, it was learned today that the OPA program to roll back retail prices of meat, butter and coffee by at least 10 per cent through subsidies has been postponed beyond the original starting date of June 1.

The postponement reportedly stems from growing congressional hostility toward subsidies as a means of stabilizing food prices at lower levels, and from the physical job of setting the $425,000,000 program in motion.

The whole roll-back program may be postponed pending a review of its necessity by the newly formed Office of War Mobilization. However, Price Administrator Brown, admitting that living costs have "gotten away from us," repeated his pledge yesterday to regain lost ground.

Congressmen today expected War Mobilization Director Byrnes to intervene soon in intergovernmental disputes and, if necessary, butt together the heads of squabbling officials.

"Here is a person who may delegate authority, who may even butt heads together," said Senator Pepper. "And I don't know of any more helpful sound, sometimes, than the resounding clash of heads bumping together."

Swedes Recall Norway; Watch for 'Fifth Column'

STOCKHOLM, May 29 (AP)—Stockholm police raided yesterday what was described as the headquarters of a group of Nazis seeking to enlist young Swedes in the German Army. Four men were arrested and the police said the raid stopped a plan to send 10 youths to Germany.

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who is at present touring Sweden with a group of American journalists

STOCKHOLM, May 29—Is Sweden in danger from the "Fifth Column"? It is one question to which everyone has a ready reply, but to which no one can give definite answers.

But the experience of Norway and repeated warnings by the German use of political sabotage as a military weapon have been taken extremely seriously by the Swedes and numerous measures worked out.

In a formal interview with Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson, visiting American newspapermen asked:

"In view of your May Day reiteration of policy that Sweden, once she takes up arms, will not recognize any order of capitulation, will you outline what measures have been taken to insure protection from any "fifth column"? The Prime Minister, who when he so desires can make Calvin Coolidge look like a chatterbox, replied:

"We have our own methods of supervision. But I seriously doubt whether you in America would tell your 'fifth columnists' of the manner in which you plan to take care of them in case of emergency."

Norway's Fate Recalled

Five places in which the "fifth column" could operate are—the Army, Navy, Air Force, police and bureaucracy.

High Army officials whose loyalty toward Sweden is undoubted appear convinced that there is now little danger. The main difficulty had been among noncommissioned officers. Actual sympathizers are believed to be small in number, and officers are sure they know who's who. They also declare that Nazi brutalities in Norway which have really shocked the Swedish people as a whole have been a poten factor in counteracting the "leanings" of many pro-German fence-sitters.

The Navy during our stay here has been subjected to one newspaper attack charging that some of the high officers still feel a deep bond for the German Navy based on friendliness after the last war. The frankly pro-Allied feeling of the many ranking Navy men we have encountered is naturally unacceptable as complete evidence.

What is more important is the judgment of long-time residents with expert knowledge who are convinced that even naval men, respecting German technical capacities, have no use for the Nazis. The Navy, like the Army, has quietly put in ineffective positions the few men of which they were suspicious.

Air Force Fully Loyal

In the Air Force the major difficulty was with some of the junior officers. Most of these are now doing duty in out-of-the-way spots and among companions of tested loyalty. Here again no statistics can be offered to prove anything, but the atmosphere of the Air Force appears soundly to bear out the feeling that the airmen as well as their high command are not only loyal to Sweden but democratic in sentiment.

Incidently I expected to find the Air Force angry because of the fact that they were unable to obtain motors and technical help from the United States following cancellation of planes bought and paid for before United States entry into the war. They were disappointed, but not resentful. And the spirit of doing the best possible job with obsolescent Republic fighters isn't the sort of thing the Nazis will be able to convert into "fifth column" capital.

The police were subject to official investigation last year. Out of 700, only 19 belonged to the Swedish Socialist Samling, a Nazi organization. Fifty-nine others previously belonged to some other Nazi type of organization, but severed membership, and some 20-odd expressed sympathy, but nadn't joined Nazi groups. Here again, the technique was to immobilize rather than arbitrarily suppress. Police of outright sympathy were retired or sent walking beats in the sticks.

Bureaucracy, like a few of the remaining intellectuals who are pro-Nazi, has some who admire German efficiency and who, like Activists of the last war, still see the Swedish future bound up with their German neighbor.

The number appears definitely small, but more important is the fact that it is diminishing. Some, including more than one influential figure, would be glad to preserve Sweden's neutral position through a compromise peace before Germany is destroyed. This may be a short-range view, but doesn't mean any active sympathy toward the Nazis, for such people hope that the old-fashioned Germany, with what they call its historic Teutonic virtues will eventually be restored.

In the main the technique of Swedish patriots seems to be based on complete knowledge of the Nazis and preparations to crack down the minute necessity requires. Holding to traditional democratic methods, Sweden so far has been unwilling to risk popular reaction in any wide advance actions. But plenty of dossiers, exist.

Communists Watched

Sweden's maintenance of the letter of constitutionality is applied to Communists as well as to Nazis. In one key plant, 3 per cent of the workers are known to be professional Communists, receiving money from Moscow. The Communist Party membership is about 8 per cent of the entire working force, with a similar percentage probably sympathetic toward Moscow. Nothing outwardly is being done about it and there is no serious trouble now, but complete information is in the hands of officials and should make cleaning up simple, whenever necessary.

Incidentally, there are some 100 foreign newspapermen in Stockholm of which one third are Germans. But it is significant that Nazi propaganda has declined greatly in the past two years.

German language courses for Swedes are still available, as are German scholarships for engineers and farmers. There are also visiting German lecturers, but the edge has been clearly taken off Nazi efforts at "cultural infiltration" compared to such neutral capitals as Lisbon.

Audience of Germans

Recently Wilhelm Furtwängler gave a concert here with the Vienna Philharmonic and the Germans attempted to make it a big show. But the audience, though it filled the hall, was almost completely made up of official Germans of the Axis colony. The Nazi organ, Dagsposten, is almost never quoted by other papers, though the Swedes probably lead the world in the custom of exchanging journalistic excerpts.

The problem remains of how the Swedes can take the impact of any emergency in which any enemy might attempt the tactics of confusion. As a nation, they haven't faced gunfire for more than a hundred years.

What many responsible Swedes themselves believe is that they might have been seriously embarrassed in the days when Hitler was marching into Norway. But they have had three years in which to wake up and there is every reason to believe that they should be prepared to get up before the alarm clock goes off.

Germans Seek Fruit Pulp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An agreement has been made whereby Spain will sell 12,000 metric tons of apricot pulp to Germany during 1943, trade reports from Spanish sources informed the United States Department of Commerce recently.

Subsidies to Freeze Prices Indorsed by A. F. of L. Aid

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—A labor leader, criticizing what he called a governmental policy to freeze wages while allowing food prices to zoom, urged today that the United States take a leaf out of Britain's book and nail down the cost of living with a firm schedule backed by subsidies to those who would be hurt by price roll-backs.

George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, asserted in a speech prepared for radio delivery that "the effective British system of price control" should be adopted here and "we must have real action now."

Mr. Meany said it would be a good investment, in his opinion, for the Government to spend as much as two billion dollars on subsidies to producers and distributors in order to revert prices to the level of a year ago.

In Britain, he said, "using subsidies and a universal and well-enforced price control, they have succeeded in nailing the cost of living down to a truly stable level. For two years the cost of living in Britain has risen less than one half of 1 per cent. Here the cost of living had admittedly risen more than twice that much in a single month."

The subsidy idea, advanced recently by Price Administrator Prentiss Brown, would prevent an economic collapse, Mr. Meany said, adding that "a runaway inflation" could "cost us the war."

Defense Action in Mexico Restricts Public Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Strict regulation of the rights of free public assembly since May 1 is interpreted here as the first direct governmental action aimed against the National Sinarquista Union.

The regulation provides that permission for holding of meetings must be requested of the authorities 24 hours before the meeting is scheduled, and that a detailed outline of subjects to be treated in the course of the reunion must be submitted.

Authorities may refuse permission if they foresee any action which might affect, directly or indirectly, the national defense, or if any agitation threatening to the internal tranquillity seems likely. Meetings without a political objective must be held in a closed place.

Reasons given for the strict regulation are "to conserve internal tranquillity" and because "certain groups have been observed to have adopted attitudes not in accord with the National Government," provoking through public meetings agitation and disunion.

In view of the forthcoming elections for members to the Federal Chamber of Deputies, the need for a curb on public gatherings which may be misused has "determined the urgency" of such measures, the regulation states.

The interpretation of the measure by various factions here is that it represents a device to prevent the Sinarquistas and perhaps Acción Nacional, which has been expected to align itself with the Sinarquistas in the coming elections, from holding campaign meetings for candidates. This measure probably will be used against all other groups opposing the PRM, Government Revolutionary Party which supports the administration.

The daily newspaper Novedades remarks editorially that the presidential right of extraordinary powers granted for the war has not until now been used to modify normal guarantees. The new measure, however, "has caused some concern" as a danger to natural liberties, the editorial says.

The Sinarquistas, branded by the opposition factions and by many observers as a "dangerous" and reactionary organization, have been increasingly the subject of opposition attack in late months. The new measure may quite well represent a device to render the organization politically powerless.

The Sinarquistas have said previously that one reason for their lack of political ambition was that, with the ballot boxes controlled by the PRM, the right of vote had little meaning in Mexico.

Presbyterians Pick Richardson as Moderator

MONTREAL, N. C., May 29 (AP)—The Rev. Donald W. Richardson, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va., May 27 was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, succeeding Charles G. Rose of Fayetteville, N. C.

Dr. Richardson, who has been professor of missions and comparative religions at Union since 1928, was named on the second ballot. He is a native of South Carolina, served as missionary to China from 1019 to 1928, and is the author of sevarl books. He graduated from Davidson College in 1902 with the B. A. degree and received the D. D. degree there in 1918. He is a member of the Asheville Presbytery.

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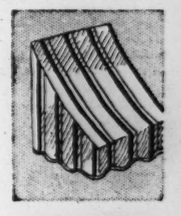

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Flexible Danse d'Ecole

By Margaret Lloyd

"It is not the song alone what make the character in opera, and in ballett it is not the pas," Igor Youskevitch said in a peripatetic interview we had backstage at the Boston Opera House that began literally behind the scenes. We sat on dusty costume hampers in that land of perpetual dim-out beyond the backdrop.

"It is how the song is sung, he added in effect, "the inflections of the voice, and it is how the steps are done, the delicate gradations of performance. Of course gesture, scenery, costume, help . . . . ." His abundant ideas came through in halting English. I was sorry I could not take down his charming constructions verbatim.

Youskevitch, who is admired everywhere for the aristocratic dignity, the quiet strength and effortless technique of his pure classical style, is a Russian, not a Jugoslavian, as is generally supposed. He was born in Kiev, but as the family removed to Jugoslavia in his childhood, he was educated there. As a boy he excelled in athletics at the local Gymnasium, and when his fame reached a professional acrobatic dancer in Belgrade, she invited him to become her partner. His ballet education like his native tongue, is Russian.

* * *

Once having acquired the taste for dancing, he studied with Preobrajenska in Paris at an age when the average Russian dancer is completing rather than beginning his training. He was soon appearing in small ballet and opera companies spent three seasons with Woizikowski in England, Australia, and on the Continent, and finally joined Massine's newly formed company (after the break with de Basil) in Monte Carlo in 1938. He is now the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo's first classical dancer.

Youskevitch was not dancing the afternoon we talked. "Scheherazade" was in progress, and when Franklin was ready for his entrance, we adjourned to the dressing-room they shared. The handsome Theseus of "Labyrinth," the Albrecht of "Giselle," the Prince of "Lac des Cygnes," of "Casse-Noisette," and exalted being of reveral other ballets looked only less handsome without make-up under the bright lights, and much more real. His manner was modest and unassuming. He said he was glad of the opportunity to express some of his ideas. There was no emphasis on the "i."

It is a mistake, he thinks, to consider the danse d'école passé, or as a rigid, inflexible system. It is, on the contrary, extremely flexible and viable for modern use. The pas are colored by each individual execution of them, and differentiated by the same dancer in the portrayal of different characters. The same basic step is one thing when done in "noble," another when done in "paysan" style. "If you do it always the same there is no character."

* * *

Ballet pas are like the notes of music. The same notes are used from generation to generation. The composer does not change the notes to make good, interesting, new music. What he changes is the use of them. So, you do not have to change the pas "to make new ballett," to make a ballet that is modern in spirit. It is all a matter of selection.

For example, if the character were Napoleon it would look silly to have him doing cabrioles or brisés. Napoleon could be a strictly dancing part and still given more suitable things to do. It might be easier to make it a mimed role, "but only choregrapher who don't know much about technic goes the easiest way."

The old-fashioned mime that was a part of ballet training, Youskevitch says, had more gesture than is necessary today, as in the first act of "Giselle" when Albrecht, disguised as a peasant, knocks on the door of Giselle's cottage. The old way was to step downstage, indicate to the audience that he was going to knock on the door by going through the motions, then turn and knock on the door. Youskevitch thinks it sufficient today just to knock on the door in the first place without explanatory gesticulation.

* * *

Not all mime can be so simplified, however. "Ah, she is beautiful," in the first act of "Coppélia," when Frantz gazes rapturously at the doll he believes to be a real girl in the window of Coppelius' house, can still best be done by encircling the face with the hand, touching the lips with the fingers as if blowing a kiss, and assuming a blissful expression, partly because a problem of timing with the music is involved. But even so, it can be made less elaborate than formerly.

In the old days mime was the recitative of ballet, used like opera recitative to carry forward the action. Nowadays, when ballet is more like music drama, the acting is done through the dancing and mime is not so much relied upon. In the old romantic ballets like "Lac des Cygnes" or the 100-year-old "Giselle," the traditional mime (somewhat modified) is essential, though even here the good ballet dancer also acts while dancing.

In fact, Youskevitch, interested primarily in the projection of character, regards ballet dancing as ballet acting, and ballet acting, like opera acting, a thing apart from realistic stage acting. People do not generally go about trilling coloratura or tossing off entrechats in real life, he said, or in its dramatic interpretation. But in opera it is expected that they will sing instead of speak and in ballet that they will dance instead of walk. Once the conventions are accepted, disbelief is duly suspended.

Youskevitch was all along referring to the academic ballet, the scientific system of technique that has developed through the more recent centuries, and is still developing. He thinks there is enough richness and variety in this technique for modern ballet. You do not have to change the steps, but you can change the accent, inflection, modulation, attack. And you can add to them, selectively and adaptively, without disrupting the fundamental structure, just as atonality, polytonality, broken rhythms, linear counterpoint and other features have expanded the field of modern music without changing the basic notes.

At this point Franklin dashed in in a hurry to remove the black grease paint of the Golden Slave and turn himself into the Polovtsian Warrior of "Prince Igor."

We hastily concluded our conversation in the corridor, where Mia Slavenska's Persian cat, packed for traveling, rested serenely on top of the ballerina's trunk, watching with lazy, ambergris eyes through her wicker basket while I selected pictures.

With all his wealth of technical resource, equally at home in the classical or demi-caractère role, Youskevitch likes least the abstract ballet. He prefers technique in human terms. And this may account for the warmth behind his classical reserve, the glow of graciousness in his stage presence.

When you dance especially well, he said, is usually when you are thinking not about the technique but about the character.

A Play of Naboth's Vineyard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Eire

Encouraged, no doubt, by the success of James Bridie's "Tobias and the Angel," which played to crowded houses at the Gate Theater for four weeks, Lord Longford in "The Vineyard" has dramatized the story of Naboth's vineyard. As staged at the Gate the tale is incorporated in the larger story of the Prophet Elijah and his conflict with King Ahab and Queen Jezebel.

The play opens with Elijah in exile, hiding in the house of a widow and her child. The Prophet saves the latter by divine power but turns a deaf ear to those who implore him to save his countrymen from the consequences of a terrible drought. Helped by Obadiah, the intriguing governor of Ahab's household, Elijah returns to his native land. He accepts the challenge of the prophets of Baal and, in a marvelously staged scene, brings down fire from heaven. The massacre of the priests of Baal which follows earns Elijah the hatred of Jezebel.

Throughout the earlier scenes, there is frequent mention of Naboth and his vineyard and the unwillingness of the farmer to sell his property to King Ahab, who is constantly importuned by Jezebel to obtain possession of the land, for an extension to the Palace Garden. The wishes of the Queen are at last gratified through the devising of a courtier, Aram, a clever and unscrupulous sycophant eager to curry favor with Jezebel.

* * *

The murder of Naboth enrages Elijah, who denounces the King and predicts the doom of his house as a punishment for having sold himself to evil. Ahab humbles himself in repentance and Elijah tells him that the doom will come, not in his day but in that of his son, and further predicts that one day the dogs will eat Jezebel by the wall of Jezreel.

In the Elijah scenes, the dialogue is taken direct from the Book of Kings, and its rich quality is magnificently brought out by Ronald Ibbs, who, as the Prophet, does the finest work of his long association with Lord Longford's company. Unfortunately, it was also his last appearance, as he has resigned in order to join another repertory group in Belfast.

St. John Barry, as Ahab, gives an excellent study of a king who desires to be just and to uphold the laws of Israel but is a weakling in the hands of his wife. The weightier scenes are balanced by those of lighter texture, in which the courtiers deal with the great issues of the day with cynical wit and express themselves with a levity in striking contrast to the eloquence of the Prophet.

"The Vineyard" belongs essentially to the theater and is in its best tradition. The author has treated Elijah and his purpose with the dignity of the Bible story. The Elijah scenes profit by the magnificent qualities of the Biblical language.

The staging and production by John Izon, with settings by Carl Bonn, established a new standard for the Longford Productions, and the lighting effects were profoundly impressive. Next to Ronald Ibbs and St. John Barry, the acting honors went to Christopher Casson, as Obadiah, and to Michael Ripper as Aram.

* * *

As Jezebel, Doris Finn had her moments, but when sinister calm or frenzied hate was called for, she was lacking in both vocal power and acting ability. Lord Longford is always fortunate in his men, but outside the Abbey none of the Dublin theaters is strong on the distaff side, although there are many clever actresses in Dublin only awaiting an opportunity to show their quality.

At the Gaiety Theater, an adaptation to an Irish setting, by Myles na Copaleen, of Kapek's "The Insect Comedy," was admirably staged by Hilton Edwards and well presented by a carefully selected cast. Unfortunately, this version of a fine play can only make the judicious grieve. Smeared over with a levity that is always cynical and frequently in doubtful taste, it does not approach the loftiness of purpose or the general loveliness of the original Czech work.

J. J. H.

Maurice Seymour

Igor Youskevitch in Two Roles

Left, as Lell the shepherd in Bronislava Nijinska's new ballet, "Snow Maiden," a role which he describes as a "classical part in character costume." Right, as Albrecht in the century-old "Giselle."

'Golden Nineties' Exhibition

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A show which recalls vividly the atmosphere as well as the personalities of another period has been much enjoyed here recently. This was the "Golden Nineties" exhibition which was arranged at the Gotham Hotel branch of the Grand Central Galleries for the benefit of the American Red Cross. Forty-seven portraits of New Yorkers prominent in the 1890s were borrowed from families, museums and other sources.

The display made contact with what Frank Crowninshield in the catalogue described as "that Arcadian era" of serenity and contentment. Most of the ladies whose portraits were shown were "familiar and regular ornaments of the Golden Horseshoe at the Metropolitan" at a time when Melba, Eames, Calvé and Nordica were in their prime. They included Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Henry White and many others, not a few of them full-length, with a stunning show of costume and background.

And the same to a more restrained degree with the men: Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Bishop Henry C. Potter, President Theodore Roosevelt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, Whitelaw Reid, Edgerton L. Winthrop, and J. Pierpont Morgan. One of several small family groups included was a "conversation piece" showing the family of William Astor in the salon of the brownstone house at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Another was an intimate group of Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont and family, painted in the drawing room of the American Ministry at the Hague.

Appropriate to the magic of the 'nineties was the skill of painters such as John S. Sargent, Giovanni Boldini, Ignacio Zuloaga, J. J. Shannon, Philip de Laszlo, Cecilia Beaux, Raymundo de Madrazo, and others prominent in the period. There were 11 Sargent portraits in the exhibition, the largest number by a single artist, and three Boldinis. Adding to the interest were the biographical notes of each subject in the exhibition, a detail providing much helpful as well as occasionally piquant information.

Besides the historical portraits the exhibition also included, in a separate room, a contemporary portrait group numbering 30 oil paintings and pieces of sculpture by Gerald Brockhurst, Wayman Adams, Leopold Seyffert, John Carroll, E. Barnard Lintott, Savely Sorine, Paul Manship, Jo Davidson and other living artists. Of perhaps greatest interest in its illustration of the variety of the present approach to portrait painting and sculpture, this added feature proved an attractive but relatively minor sidelight, with much less sheer brilliance in its group performance than was apparent in the major portrait display.

A New English Dramatist

By Harold Hobson

London

Where are the young dramatists? That is the question that people are always asking over here. We are glad to see musical comedies and plays that have been a success in New York. "The Man Who Came To Dinner" and "Let's Face It" are enormously popular. We are glad to see revivals of old successes of our own. We welcome such pieces as "Heartbreak House" and "What Every Woman Knows." The theater, as a financial institution, may flourish on such matters. But the drama, as a living contribution to our corporate civilization, cannot live entirely on a diet of warmed-up dishes and importations. So we go on asking, where are the young dramatists?

I am glad to say that I have found one of them at the Arts Theater Club. His name is Hugh Burden, and he is acting in his own play, "The Young and Lovely." Mr. Burden is 29 years old, he was born in Ceylon, where his father was Postmaster-General for nearly 30 years, he was invalided out of the army a little time ago, and "The Young and Lovely" is his third play. His first piece, "Trouble for Two," a light comedy, was put on for a Sunday evening performance at the Strand Theater by the Repertory Players, but, as the situation has been phrased to me, "unfortunately the rights were never sold."

* * *

I would not go so far as to say that "The Young and Lovely" is a good play. It has a genuine central theme, and that is a great thing. It is about something. That is important. Mark Winters (Mr. Burden) has been nursed in hospital by a girl, Lucy (Catherine Lacey), who is 10 years older than he. He marries this girl, and they settle down in a house on the borders of Essex and Suffolk. The question Mr. Burden proposes to discuss in "The Young and Lovely" is whether the disparity in years need spoil the happiness of these people. It is a question dramatically well worth discussing, and, in perceiving this, Mr. Burden shows the touch of a promising dramatist.

The weakness of the play lies in the character of the woman whom he has chosen to test the strength of the Winters' marriage. Mark has previously been engaged to a young, pleasure-loving girl, Cherry, who has thrown him over because she was bored by his physical ill-health. She comes down to spend a few days with the Winters, and from the outset determines to take Mark away from Lucy. She does this because it is in her character to do so, not because—as should be the case if Mr. Burden is to stick to his theme—the difference in age between Mark and Lucy makes their marriage particularly vulnerable.

Mr. Burden, having stated his theme, thus runs away from it. Dramatically speaking, this is a serious fault, and Mr. Burden emphasizes it by talking over and over again of Lucy's ten years' majority. In other words, he chooses something as fundamental to his play which he proceeds to make irrelevant, and then insists on this irrelevancy as though it were the very bedrock of his work.

* * *

If this were all, one would dismiss "The Young and Lovely" as a play in which an author had hit upon an idea which he lacked skill to handle properly. Even so, it would be a play of promise. But there is more to it than that. For example, there is the character of Joe (Denis Blakelock), the bearded parlor Bolshevist, who has been blown up in Spain, and is both immensely proud of it and determined not to get blown up again in England. Joe is a caricature. He is many times larger than life. Mr. Micawber, too, is a caricature. But Mr. Micawber is enormously amusing. And so is Joe.

But Mr. Burden's greatest merit is in a matter in which Charles Morgan, the author of "The Fountain," constituted himself a signpost several years ago. To show people on the stage who are said to be in love with each other is a common enough procedure. But to make the audience realize this relationship is a very different thing. Mr. Morgan has repeatedly drawn attention to the failure of dramatists to convey adequately this emotion. Mr. Morgan himself spoke often of the lyric cry, but did not attain it.

Mr. Burden does attain it—triumphantly. He attains it twice, both times in the third act, once when Mark explains to the jeering Cherry the reasons for his marriage, and again, in the last words of the play, when he speaks directly to his wife. Mr. Burden does it in a single sentence, in words of the utmost simplicity, that carry the heart by storm. I cannot praise too highly the skill and feeling of the ending to "The Young and Lovely," nor the sincerity with which Mr. Burden speaks it.

Plans for the Stadium

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The year-round broadcasts on which the New York Philharmonic-Symphony embarked last Sunday afternoon will not interfere with the twenty-sixth summer series of Stadium concerts, to occupy the usual eight weeks, June 17 to Aug. 11, with nightly programs for hot weather audiences. Since the orchestra will be playing in the afternoon at Carnegie Hall and again at night at the Lewisohn Stadium, there will be added to an unprecedented schedule of 52 weeks of unbroken employment the additional burdens (and remuneration) of two concerts a day on eight of the Sundays of the year. Just what will be done about Stadium broadcasts is at this writing undetermined, but it would not be surprising if they vanished from the picture.

The Stadium concerts, of course, have their own management and sponsorship, and the annual series which bears their name is not actually a part of the activities of the Philharmonic-Symphony, thought that orchestra plays them. Deficits or profits—like the rainstorms that make the former a much more likely concern than the latter—are considerations for Stadium Concerts, Inc.; not for the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York. In the past, some first chair men have preferred the comforts of prolonged vacations to participation in the extra-season events. Now that the entire personnel is expected to be on the job for the newly arranged broadcasts, summer as well as autumn, winter and spring, the ensemble at the Stadium may present fewer changes.

The new concertmaster, John Corigliano, his new assistant, Roman Totenberg, the new solo oboist, Harold Gomberg (from the St. Louis Symphony), and the new second cellist, Leonard Rose (from the Cleveland Orchestra) were in their places at the first of the broadcasts, along with about six others who are replacing men of last season's ensemble who were dropped by Artur Rodzinski, the new musical director. Mr. Corigliano has been assistant concertmaster for about seven years and frequently has acted as concertmaster at the Stadium in the absence of his former chief, Mishel Piastro.

Whether there may be some duplication of conductors as between the Stadium series and the Philharmonic broadcasts remains to develop. Bruno Walter began the broadcasts. A week from tomorrow, Pierre Monteux, now conductor of the San Francisco Symphony, will succeed him. Mr. Monteux will conduct on two Sundays. Then, according to current information, Howard Barlow will take over, with those to follow him still to be determined.

Fritz Reiner will begin the Stadium Concerts with an all-Tchaikovsky program that will include the B flat minor Concerto with Artur Rubinstein as a soloist. Mr. Reiner will lead the first five concerts of the eight-week series. Alexander Smallens will return for his tenth Stadium engagement and Efrem Kurtz for his fifth. Morton Gould, the composer, will conduct two programs in the Fourth of July week end. Jascha Horenstein, formerly musical director of the Düsseldorf opera and variously associated with other European theaters and orchestras, has been engaged for four concerts in July. André Kostelanetz will conduct when Lily Pons sings on July 26, as in other years. Robert Stolz will be the man with the stick on "Viennese Night." Thirty-year-old Lorin Maazel, who conducted a single concert last August, will have another evening to display his precocity on July 17.

José Iturbi will lead the orchestra when Argentinita and her company dance in a Spanish program, presumably more or less a duplication of the recent "Festival" at the Metropolitan. Antal Dorati will be musical director for the Ballet Theater in a series of four dance programs, beginning on June 24. Opera will be undertaken, for the first time since 1940, under the stage supervision of Herbert Graf.

Much is being made of the virtues of a completely new demountable stage, now being erected to take the place of the shell that was blown down by a terrific wind last summer. There will be a deep apron for opera and ballet and what is described as a "full-height" cyclorama, with new electrical amplification. But orchestral concerts will occupy most of the summer schedule, as in the past.

Royal Hibernian Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Royal Hibernian Academy's annual exhibition is of high quality, although many outstanding names are missing from the exhibitors.

As usual, portraiture is prominent, and the place of honor has been assigned to Sean O'Sullivan's portrait of Mr. De Valera. Then there is a striking portrait by James Sleator of the late Sir William Orpen, whose pupil Sleator was. The picture is a tribute done in the artist's best manner. Other notable work is found in the same artist's portraits of Lennox Robinson and of Jack B. Yeats.

Sean Keating presents, in addition to characteristic studies of the sea and of western peasants, portraits of the late Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, and of Brighid Ni Lionsigh (Bride Lynch) as Pegeen Mike in the Abbey Theater's recent production of "The Playboy of the Western World," for which Keating designed the costumes and settings.

Leo Whelan is represented by six portraits, including those of the Provost of Trinity College, the President of University College, Dublin, and the late Michael Collins. All have that touch of brilliancy which has come to be associated with Mr. Whelan's portrait work. Sean O'Sullivan, with "Cluny Madonna," offers an imaginative portrait of arresting beauty.

Turning to landscape, Paul Henry contributes a delicately wrought "Curragh," and in J. Humbert Craig's "Early Summer, Glendun," there is a lovely freshness. From the point of view of color and atmosphere, Charles Lambe is happy with several western scenes and Estelle Solomons contributes two very attractive wood scenes in twilight.

Dermont O'Brien, President of the Academy, has several pictures on view, of which "Magnolias," an attractive experiment in color composition, and "The Doctor's Oats" are outstanding.

The dominating figure of the exhibition is Jack B. Yeats. "Two Travellers" conveys a sense of tragedy, and "Welcome" is full of cheer and color, while "The Man in the Moon Has Patience" is a poetic fantasy not without humor.

In the sculpture section the outstanding work, in polished black marble, is Seumas Murphy's "Virgin of the Twilight," but it lacks a pedestal and in consequence loses much of its attractiveness. Albert Power exhibits three works and Jerome Connor, designer and sculptor of the Cobh (Queenstown) "Lusitania" memorial which is still unerected, shows two characteristic studies. There are also two good heads of girls by Marshall C. Muston and Domhnaill O Murchada. Finally, Jacob Epstein has sent a portrait of "Philip Sayers," and a head, "Ragamuffin."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

THE MERRY WIDOW
TONIGHT, 8:30
Performance Tomorrow Eve.
Franz Lehar's Classic Operetta
★KITTY CARLISLE
★WILBUR EVANS
Presented by Clarence Nordstrom
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Downtown ticket Office: Wilbur Theatre
Evenings: $2.20 to 55c. Matinees: Wed. and Sat., $1.65 to 55c (Tax Incl.)
Performances Sun. Eves.—No Monday Performance

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EXTRA MAT. MONDAY (Memorial Day) 55c, $1.10 and $1.65
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The Record Breaking GAYEST COMEDY OF ALL!
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Some Orchestra and All Box Seats, Nights, $2.20
SEATS ARE ON SALE FOR 2 WEEKS

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POPS
85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
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Tickets .30, .55, .85, $1.10 Tax Inc.
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CAPITOL Matinee 1:45—Eve. 7:30
LATEST NEWS
JOHN GARFIELD BIG YOUNG Gloria Warren
"AIR FORCE"
"GLORIA SWINGS IT"

BROOKLINE, MASS.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard "THE CRYSTAL BALL" Also "CORREGIDOR"
BROOKLINE VILLAGE — Joseph Cotten, Teresa Wright "SHADOW of a DOUBT" James Ellison "ARMY SURGEON"

CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:45 Eve. 7:45
Ida Lupino Dennis Morgan
"THE HARD WAY"
Henry Fonda Maureen O'Hara
"IMMORTAL SERGEANT"

BOSTON

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Entire Upper Balcony UNRES. SEATS 75c Incl. Tax
TICKETS at Boston Garden & Filene's

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — Abbott & Costello "It Ain't Hay"
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"THE DESPERADOES"
In Technicolor
Plus "She Has What It Takes" with Jinx Falkenburg

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Doors Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Doors State 11:15 a. m.
Lana TURNER Robert YOUNG
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS
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"HARRIGAN'S KID"
Bobby Readick-William Gargan

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MAUREEN O'HARA GEORGE SANDERS
THIS LAND IS MINE
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"LADIES' DAY"

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The Home Forum

Right Expectancy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" In such exquisite Scriptural metaphor Isaiah (52:7) extolled the state of mind that dwells upon good. How beautiful, indeed, is the thought that wings to God and abides there, knowing that in Him and in thought aligned with infinite good, all is well.

* * *

In these days of trial and turbulence, countless numbers of people in many nations are seeking the best means of bringing permanent freedom and peace to the world. Those upon whom rests the responsibility of charting the interrelated processes of democracy's war effort need to be guided by wisdom every step of the way. Indeed, recognition of the paramount importance of wise procedure has led many high-minded people to reject the natural human inclination to arouse hope of immediate victories, continuous gains, and uninterrupted triumph, and to choose instead to turn people's thoughts to the possibilities of disaster, loss, and hardship before victory is won. This is considered the realistic approach to the war.

Surely no one wants to be like the ostrich, which thrusts its head into the sand, believing that the danger it refuses to look upon does not exist. Yet did not Jesus, the great master Christian, he who proved beyond a doubt that appearances of lack, disaster, disease, and death vanish before the conscious realization of good, say (John 14:12), **"He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do"?** Christian Science, the Science of Christ, discovered by Mary Baker Eddy and given to a world in need of reliance upon the Bible, interprets the words and works of Jesus for us, and furnishes us with the rules whereby we, too, may follow in the footsteps of the most scientific and rightly realistic man the world has ever known.

* * *

In a sermon entitled "Christian Healing" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 10), **"There is but one side to good,—it has no evil side; there is but one side to reality, and that is the good side."** And in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 469) she writes, **"We lose the high signification of omnipotence, when after admitting that God, or good, is omnipresent and has all-power, we still believe there is another power, named *evil*."**

Thus it behooves us to reject the false testimony of the physical senses as Jesus rejected it and to accept the glorious fact, based upon reason and understanding, that right where the eye or the ear or the touch claims evil or danger, failure or sure disaster, to be, right there is God, invisible to the physical eye but revealed to the inward eye, or divine understanding. And just as surely as God's infinite ever-presence is a fact, so surely we can confidently expect, as did Jesus, the substantial manifestation of this fact in human terms of goodness, safety, well-being, health, harmony, and happiness. This is not closing our eyes to realities. This is the discernment of that permanent, indestructible, omnipotent reality which has ever underlain the superficial material appearance of things, and which is revealed to us through the spiritual understanding of the Bible gained in Christian Science.

* * *

Joshua discerned the presence of good, and the walls of Jericho fell. Elisha realized the presence of God, unseen to the physical eye, and in fearlessness he confronted the Syrian army and triumphed over them without bloodshed. The Shunammite woman obeyed the "still small voice" of spiritual sense, insisting, "It is well," and was rewarded by the restoration of her son who had appeared to be dead. From cover to cover the Bible abounds in detailed testimony of the presence of God, ever ready to save, heal, guide, and govern all who acknowledge His presence and unreservedly trust in His care.

* * *

It cannot be denied that since God is everywhere, enemies are nowhere. There can be no enemies to omnipotence. Where mere human perception claims the presence of enmity, there dwells the ever-presence of Love, of Life, and their expression in justice, peace, and wisdom, needing only the spiritual perception "of him that bringeth good tidings" to flame or to flower into whatever strategy, whatever decisions or action or series of actions are necessary for the triumph of right and the establishment of democracy and peace throughout the earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking: and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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Catalogue of all the works of Mrs. Eddy sent free on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Ruth Nettleton

A LOG CABIN IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

THIS PHOTOGRAPH reveals an artistic beauty, a haunting wistfulness, as great as if it were from an etcher's pen. When one knows the story behind this abandoned cabin, with its apple-blossom setting and the dogwood buds ready to spring into bloom on the mountain side, one feels all the more its gentle beauty and quiet mystery.

The cabin is typical of many of the homes left behind when the mountain folk were moved from the Blue Ridge Mountain country, several years ago, to establish what is now the Shenandoah National Park. They were offered new cottages in the valley by the Federal Resettlement Administration; but it was a great hardship for many of these mountain people, some of whom still spoke with a decided Elizabethan dialect, to give up homesteads which had been in their families since Colonial days.

One wonders if some do not raise their eyes from the valleys to the hills and picture just what it is like in the springtime, "around the cabin door."

Indian Song

Oh, happy day
Begun in beauty
And finished in beauty also.
When the morning was new
A meadow lark sang in the fields
Outside my village,
And at noon a cloud of white butterflies
Drifted across the sun.
Now when the smoke of evening fires
Hangs gray above the houses of my people
The Moon-Woman comes out of the hills
Driving her flock of stars before her.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Den rette forventning

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

"HVOR FAGRE er på fjellene dens føtter som kommer med gledesbud, som forkynner fred, som bærer godt budskap, som forkynner frelse, som sier til Sion: Din Gud er blitt konge!" I dette Bibelens skjønne billedsprog lovpriste Esaias (52:7) den sinnstilstand som fester sig ved det gode. Hvor virkelig fager er ikke den tanke som svinger sig op mot Gud og forblir der, i bevisstheten om at i Ham og i den tanke som er i overensstemmelse med det uendelige gode, er alt vel.

I disse prøvelsens og urolighetenes dager søker utallige mennesker i mange nasjoner efter de beste midler til å bringe varig frihet og fred til verden. De som har ansvaret for å trekke op linjene for demokratienes krigsbestrebelser med deres innbyrdes avhengige foretagender, trenger å styres av visdom hvert skritt de tar. Ja, erkjennelsen av den avgjørende betydning av en vis og klok handlemåte har ledet mange høisinnede mennesker til å avvise den menneskelige tilbøielighet til å vekke forhåpninger om øieblikkelige seire, fortsatte vinninger og uavbrutte triumfer og til istedenfor å søke å vende folks tanker til muligheter som ulykke, tap og vanskeligheter før seiren er vunnet. Dette, sier de, er å se på krigen ut fra et realistisk synspunkt.

Der er selvfølgelig ingen som ønsker å være lik strutsen som borer hodet ned i sanden og tror at den fare den nekter å se på, ikke eksisterer. Men Jesus, de kristnes store Mester, han som gav ubestridelig bevis på at alle tegn på mangel, ulykke, sykdom og død forsvinner i nærvær av en bevisst erkjennelse av det gode, sa han ikke (Joh. 14:12): "Den som tror på mig, han skal også gjøre de gjerninger jeg gjør; og han skal gjøre større enn disse"? Kristen Videnskap, Kristi Videnskap, som blev opdaget av Mary Baker Eddy og skjenket til en verden som sårt trenger tillit til Bibelen, fortolker Jesu ord og gjerninger for oss og gir oss de regler som gjør det mulig for oss også å følge i den manns fotspor som var det mest videnskapelige og i egentlig forstand realistiske menneske verden nogensinne har kjent.

I en preken med titelen "Kristen helbredelse" har Mrs. Eddy skrevet (s. 10): "Der er bare én side ved det gode,—det har ingen ond side, der er bare én side ved virkeligheten, og det er den gode side." Og på side 469 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] skriver hun: "Vi taper av syne den høie betydning av allmakten, når vi efter å ha innrømmet at Gud eller det gode er allesteds-nærværende og har all makt, fremdeles tror at der finnes en annen makt, som kalles det *onde*."

Vi bør derfor avvise de fysiske sansers falske vidnesbyrd således som Jesus avviste det, og godta den vidunderlige kjensgjerning, som er basert på logisk tenkning og forståelse, at nettop der hvor øiet eller øret eller følelsen påstår at ondt eller fare, nederlag eller uavvendelig ulykke er, nettop der er Gud, usynlig for det fysiske øie, men åpenbaret for det indre øie eller den guddommelige forståelse. Og likeså sikkert som Guds uendelige stetsenærvær er en kjensgjerning, likeså sikkert kan vi likesom Jesus tilitsfullt vente at denne kjensgjerning vil komme til uttrykk i de menneskelige forhold som godhet, sikkerhet, velbefinnende, sundhet, harmoni og lykke. Dette vil ikke si å lukke øinene for virkeligheter. Det vil si å erkjenne den vedvarende, uforgjengelige, allmektige virkelighet som alltid har eksistert under tingenes overfladiske materielle skinn, og som åpenbares for oss gjennem den åndelige forståelse av Bibelen som vinnes i Kristen Videnskap.

Josva erkjente det godes nærvær og Jerikos murer falt. Elisa var sig bevisst Guds nærvær, som var usynlig for det fysiske øie, og i fryktløshet trådte han den syriske hær i møte og seiret over den uten blodsutgydelse. Den sunamittiske konen adlød den åndelige sanses røst eller "sakte susen" som holdt fast ved at "det står vel til," og hun blev belønnet med at hennes sønn som tilsynelatende var død, blev kalt til live igjen. Fra begynnelse til ende er Bibelen full av detaljert vidnesbyrd om at Gud er nærværende, alltid rede til å frelse, helbrede, lede og styre alle som anerkjenner Hans nærvær og uforbeholdent setter sin lit til Hans omsorg.

Det kan ikke benektes at da Gud er overalt, er der ikke fiender nogensteds. Der kan ikke eksistere nogen fiender for allmakten. Hvor blott og bar menneskelig opfattelse hevder at fiendskap er til stede, der dveler Kjærlighetens, Livets, stetsenærvær og deres uttrykk, rettferdighet, fred og visdom, som bare trenger den åndelige erkjennelse hos den "som kommer med gledesbud", for å komme til utfoldelse i den strategi, de avgjørelser eller handlinger som måtte være nødvendige for at det rette skal seire og demokrati og fred bli grunnfestet over hele jorden.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

All in a Norwegian Summer

THE LOVELINESS of the Norwegian summer is known only to those who have seen it. When my mother first arrived to make her home in this strange land, it had distressed her to find it light all night long and to see, on returning from a late party, mothers out walking with their little tots at one and two in the morning. Father gave the explanation that, like the bears, they hibernated in winter. The difficulty of sleeping was, however, met by particularly heavy shades, blinds, and curtains being installed by the American lady.

Sitting on our covered balcony overgrown with ampelopsis, one had before him of a summer afternoon a scene of rare beauty. In front stretched fields of golden grain, billowing in the breeze, above which lark upon lark sang jubilantly while rising toward the blue firmament. The grating of the mysterious hidden corn-crakes sounded intermittently. Breaking the pine forests to the left lay the shimmering waters of the fjord's inner arm, and beyond this mountain upon mountain turning from green to gray and finally blue in the far distance. To the right rose the forests of Voxenkollen and Holmenkollen, on the farthest peak of which one could just make out the clearing of the Frogner mountain chalet. . . .

When nothing else was up, Father would often suggest a two or three days' walking trip in the mountains. Christian would take us and our knapsacks to the starting-point on one of the surrounding summits. We would scramble up pine-clad rocks, broken here and there by the white ribbons of the waterfalls, and down through meadows carpeted with bluebells and daisies, the water having turned in their midst into a loafing chattering brook. At times we would be closed in between smothering gorges, and then these again widened into a tremendous perspective of pine-clad hills and mountains. . . . The farmer's wife had never seen or heard of us before, but of course there were beds. Some of the young folk could sleep on the hay in the barn while their beds were made freshly over. A son was sent in a hurry to the brook to bring in a few trout, and a daughter to the meadow to gather wild strawberries. Dinner ready and pitchers of milk and cream on the table, the farmer's folk sat round, open-mouthed and wide-eyed, while Father told of the happenings in the city and in far-off America, where they had sons and nieces who had migrated to Minnesota and Wisconsin. When we set out again in the morning, it would have been an insult to offer anything but the greeting: "Tak for mig," ("Thanks for me,") which was answered "Selv tak, kom shart igjen" ("You yourself are to be thanked. Come back soon).—"From All My Born Days: Experiences of a Naval Intelligence Officer in Europe," by JOHN A. GADE. (New York: Scribner.)

Liberation

Lost on a mountain ridge,
When he was small,
He saw as cold, remote, and tall,
The skies.

He hid from other boys
Long year on year,
His chill, unconquered fear
Of height.

Across a sea, today,
Without fanfare,
As master of the yielding air,
He flies.

ELIZABETH CRAWFORD YATES

The Square Time

"WHAT'S THE TIME?" asked Geoffrey, visiting me in London recently.

"The sun is out," I replied; "so, if you'll go into my study at the back and tell me where the shadow of the center bar of the window-frame is on the floor, I'll tell you the time."

Keeping track of time has, in fact, become a major problem in our Square. The number of clocks and watches now being imported into Britain is the merest fraction of prewar imports and a great many watch-repairers have been called up for war industry or service; so the ordinary civilian, whose watches and clocks are not essential to the prosecution of the war, has difficulty in keeping them going. But the enemy need take no comfort from this; we gladly accept it as a challenge to our ingenuity.

* * *

When my own watch stopped and my watchmaker told me he could not give it the necessary cleaning for three months, I first fell back on an old holiday watch. I had dropped it down a scree on Helvellyn, gone swimming with it off Dancing Ledges in Dorset, and lost it for two days in the Pendine Sands; so I was not surprised to find that, though it went well during the quiet of night, its movement by day was erratic; it was then that I turned my study into a rough sundial to help during the daylight hours.

Before long my wife's watch needed repairing, so I lent her the holiday watch and got out a heavy gold pocket-watch which a cousin of mine had once passed on to me. It still bore his monogram on the case and inside the back a long inscription in flowery Brazilian, thanking him for his services to that country's railways. Unfortunately, it had not got an illuminated dial, so for night use I got out an alarm-clock which I had acquired sometime in the past and never used. The first night I hardly slept at all; it had a resounding tick like hobnails stamping over concrete. After that, I discovered a method of muffling it, and this combination lasted till my original watch was restored by the cleaners.

* * *

Many of our neighbors were not so fortunate in having reserves. One of them fixed up a real sundial in his garden, and even contemplated a moondial until he found it would need resetting every night. Another arranged with friends across the Square to put their grandfather clock where she could see it through her opera-glasses; it was one of those that tell the phases of the moon and the day of the month and various other items of interest as well as the mere time of day. It had not been adjusted since before the calendar reform of the seventeen-fifties, so the details were all at least eleven days out. Still, it was nice to have them.

For one period, Miss Thompson, some doors off, hearing of the clock shortage, decided to make her contribution to the war effort by leaning out of the window at every hour between sunrise and sunset, ringing a handbell. Her motive was appreciated; but, after a few days, she was persuaded to turn her wholly praiseworthy energies into other channels.

The incomparable baby, Janet, in the bottom flat of our house has, of course, her own robust method of announcing her views on the time. And then there are the animals. Before the war, it is doubtful whether there existed a single farm animal within miles of our Square; now there are ducks, rabbits, and at least three large hen runs, each with a vociferous cock and each within easy crowing distance of our windows. By observing the habits of these various animals, one can evolve a fairly reliable animate clock. And now we have been invited to subscribe toward a pig, that most punctual of all feeders, to be kept in the Square garden and signal our mealtimes by the grunts that demand his.

So, one by one, ancient timepieces stage their come-back, turnips and half-turnips, hunters and half-hunters, golfers and half-golfers. Miss Thompson sports a monumental gun-metal one, which she describes as a croquet watch; Araluen has a tiny one set in a ring on her finger, which tells the nearest hour, and a stopwatch in her bag which records fifths of a second. Scrieff, always immaculate and slightly distingue, has a mother-of-pearl evening watch out of a bygone century, the whole delicate piece of foppery hardly thicker than a wafer. One never knows what one's friends, neighbors, or visitors may produce next.

* * *

Peregrine had been in our flat about a quarter of an hour, when the breast-pocket of his Royal Air Force tunic burst into song. Noting our surprise, he took out a gilt watch the size of a small plate, which was lustily announcing the hour with a tune from Italian light opera. He explained that General La Marmora, who commanded the Italian forces in the Crimean War of last century, had had it made to take with him and remind him of home during his campaigns in the snow. La Marmora had an English wife, who had later brought the watch to England, and so it had eventually reached Peregrine. It usually stood in a glass case on his mantelpiece at home; but, now that his ordinary pocket-watch was in trouble, this singing one had been mobilized for service in a war effort no longer that of its original owner.

At least, I thought, my Brazilian watch has a true United Nations origin and is no turncase.

P. J. H. H.

Maine Harbor

When trees were portioned, long ago,
To the world of spray and snow,
Nature, with unerring sense
Of balance and of recompense,
Saved for this hard core of land
Some hidden treasure in her hand.
No frost-tender maple, here,
No beech to greet the dying year
With sallowed leaf, nor elm nor oak
Nor ash beloved of city folk;
No deciduous trees, at all,
Grieve this harbor in the fall.
Instead, more green as days grow old,
More heart-warming with tightening cold,
These strong cliffs nurture sturdy trees
Whose blood no bitter wind can freeze:
Spruce and pine and juniper,
Hemlock, cedar, yew and fir;
The heart can wait long months for spring
Here, where the evergreen is king.

BARBARA OVERTON

Lincoln's Two Causes Had Won

PEACE WAS BEGINNING to smile. Rough weather and choppy seas were ahead—but the worst was over and could not come again. The hurricane was spent, the high storm winds gone down.

Tragedy was to go on and human misery to be seen widespread. Yet it was agreed two causes directed by Lincoln had won the war. Gone was the old property status of the Negro. Gone was the doctrine of Secession and States' Rights. These two. . . .

Decreed beyond any but far imagining of its going asunder was Lincoln's mystic dream of the Union of States, achieved. Beyond all the hate or corruption or mocking fantasies of democracy that might live as an aftermath of the war were assurances of long-time conditions for healing, for rebuilding, for new growths. The decision was absolute, hammered on terrible anvils. The Union stood—an amalgamated and almost an awful fact. . . .

Out of the smoke and stench, out of the music and violet dreams of the war, Lincoln stood perhaps taller than any other of the many great heroes. This was in the mind of many. None threw a longer shadow than he. And to him the great hero was The People. He could not say too often that he was merely their instrument.

These were meditations and impressions of the American people in days following April 14 of 1865.

The ground lay white with apple blossoms this April week. The redbird whistled. Through black branches shone blue sky. Ships put out from port with white sails catching the wind. Farmers spoke to their horses and turned furrows till sundown on the cornfield. Boys drew circles in cinder paths and played marbles. Lilac bushes took on surprises of sweet, light purple. In many a back yard the potato planting was over. In this house was a wedding, in that one a newborn baby, in another a girl with a new betrothal ring. Life went on. Everywhere life went on.

To General Robert E. Lee in Northern Virginia one day came a young mother. She wanted his blessing for her baby. He took the little one in his arms, looked at it, looked at her. Then came the slow words: "Teach him he must deny himself."—From "Storm Over the Land," by CARL SANDBURG. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1943

Intimate Message: Hot Springs

Side Lights on the Food Conference.....By Roscoe Drummond

Not an added inch on the shirt of the Chinese coolie but a little more food on the table of the Chinese people will make China a valuable market in international trade.

Dr. Tsou Ping-wen of the Chungking Ministry of Food agrees China offers the industrially advanced nations a big potential market for manufactured goods, but only when the purchasing power of the Chinese masses has been raised.

A prosperous agriculture, he says, means a prosperous China since 75 per cent of the population is engaged in farming. Whatever will bring about better conditions for the Chinese farmer will bring about better conditions of international trade.

Chinese 10-Year Plan

The Chinese National Government, its delegation has pointed out to the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, is now working out a 10-year postwar agricultural program, the main items of which are: (1) Development of the pastural and agricultural lands in the Northwest and Northeast; (2) Cultivation of additional land through irrigation and reclamation projects; (3) control of floods and droughts: (4) prevention of plant and animal disease; (5) introduction of imported farm machinery; (6) introduction of new varieties of crops, seeds and stock breeds; (7) manufacture of chemical fertilizers; and (8) development of fishing industries.

In order to carry out this program, the Chinese Government is planning a reorganization of agricultural institutions relating to education, research, extension, and finance. It is expected that the total agricultural production will be substantially increased and that the consumption levels as well as nutrition standards will be correspondingly raised.

Food Versus Money

G. L. M. Clauson of the British Colonial Office adds vivid evidence to confirm the underlying premise of the Conference that the primary problem of world-wide undernourishment is not limited food resources but limited financial resources. It is anticipated that after the war there will for a time be an absolute shortage of all foods but the continuing problem is to raise purchasing power as much as it is to raise crops.

There are approximately 60,000,000 persons living in the British dependencies, and Mr. Clauson points out that in Africa 40,000,000 of these persons do not have a per capita annual income of more than $8 to $12. About 20,000,000 in the Carribean and in the Far East have an annual income of about $40 a person.

If substantial progress is to be made toward advancing the nutritional standards in the dependencies, according to Mr. Clauson, the people must be enabled to produce more food for their own use; they simply haven't the means to buy foods in the open market. The British Colonial Office is endeavoring to provide them with the means of improving their agriculture.

Mighty Yugoslavia

When the Yugoslav delegates tell their Allied colleagues at the Conference that Yugoslavia has offered great sacrifice and suffered heroically in the cause of freedom, this is what they mean:

Serbia gave one third of its entire population to help defeat the Kaiser's Germany in the last war and 1,000,000 out of Yugoslavia's 16,000,000 have been killed in the common struggle against Hitler's Germany.

A Soviet general said that if Hitler had had 12 more divisions, he probably would have captured Moscow. Throughout that campaign the Yugoslav guerrillas kept more than 12 German divisions fully engaged.

Chetnik Rule

Shortage of fuel is known to have contributed greatly to General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's decisive defeat at El Alamein. For many months the Chetnik have been successfully keeping the Germans from getting oil across occupied Yugoslavia, blowing up rail lines, bombing bridges and destroying highways.

For these and other reasons, the Yugoslav delegation has told the conference: "We feel, like the other small nations, that we are entitled to become equal partners in the world effort to bring about freedom from want which every country deserves so much. We feel in this conference a real equality. In the discussions and deliberations there has been no discrimination between the big and small countries."

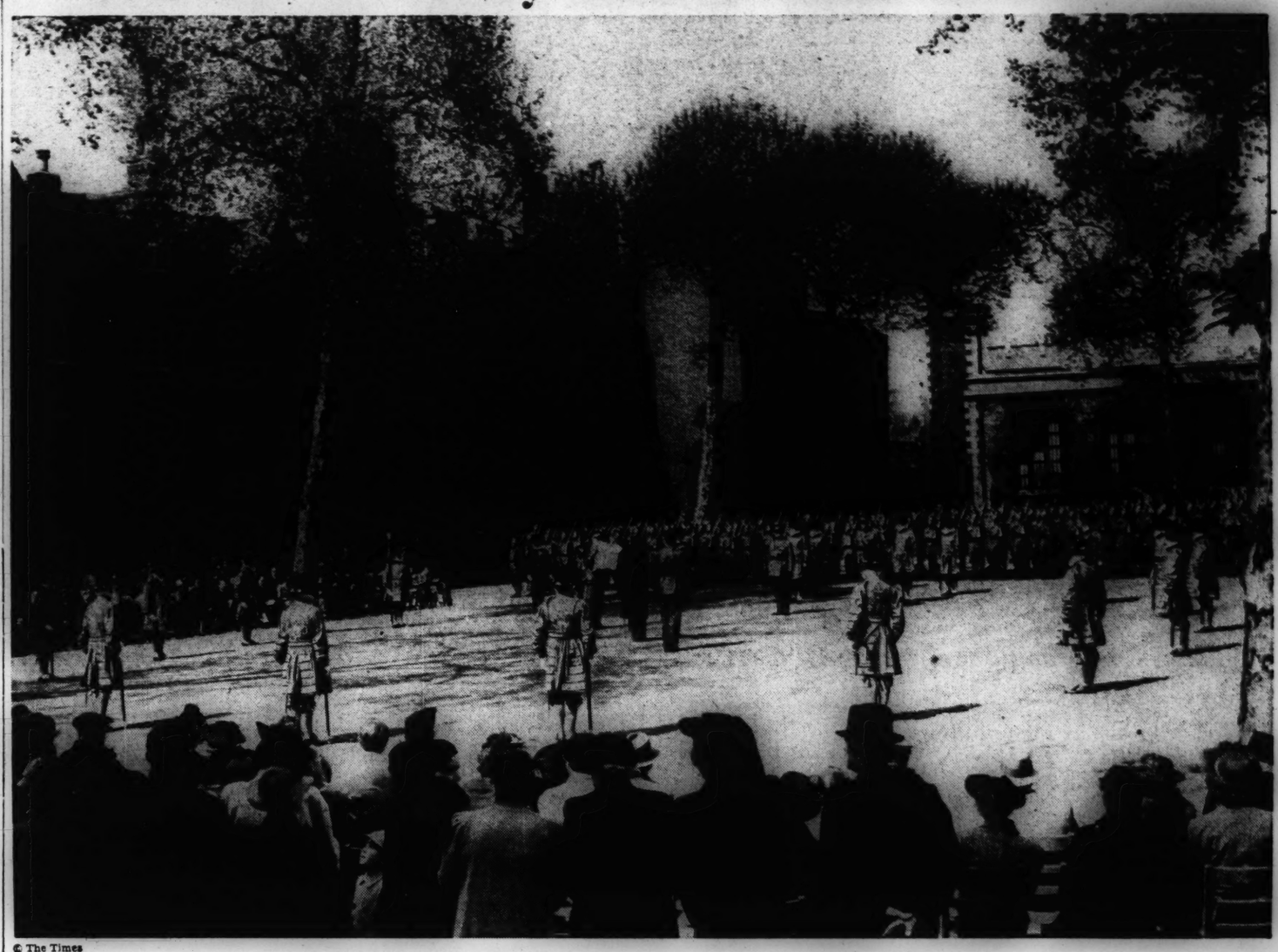
Wives Not Wanted

The conference is hard on wives. The delegates were asked not to bring their wives, and those who are here cannot live at the Homestead Hotel, conference headquarters. Reason: Either shortage of rooms, or to keep the delegates harder at their work.

Comparative Quiet

A Chinese official asked to be transferred from the hotel to one of the cottages where the correspondents are quartered. He said the Conference headquarters was too noisy!

Colorful Ceremony Held at Tower of London



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Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode Is Installed as Constable of the Tower

The scene, which took place recently, lost some of its color, due to its wartime setting; but the Yeomen Warders were there in their scarlet and gold, with their tricolor rosettes and gleaming halberds. The Chief Warder was there, bearing his processional staff with its little model of the White Tower, believed to be the first Tower building, erected by William the Conqueror. The Lord Chamberlain, Lord Clarendon, was in charge of the ceremony, in which a large gold key figures.

The parchment Letters Patent which conferred the office of "Constable of Our Tower of London on our trusty and well beloved Philip Walhouse Chetwode" were read by Maj. Gen. Sir John Scobell, the President Governor and Major of the Tower. These included the duties of the office. The symbolic golden key was then handed to the new Constable; the Chief Warder said "God preserve King George" and the Yeomen Warders responded "Amen." Sir Philip Chetwode succeeds Field Marshal Sir Claude Jacob.

The Country Speaks: Alaska

Natives Alert to Liquor Evil.....By Fergus Hoffman

How Alaska's Indian and Eskimo tribes along the banks and plateaus of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers are opposing the efforts of white liquor traders was told here recently by Dr. George Dale, Alaskan Indian Service Education Executive, who has recently completed a tour of native villages and outposts in interior Alaska. With white workmen penetrating into the sub-Arctic wastes by the censored thousands to construct secret military bases and flying fields for the United States Army, Dr. Dale said, hundreds of native communities for the first time are in constant contact with white men. In many instances, this has not proved a desirable circumstance, because the white construction workers trail liquor in their wake.

"But the natives are fully aware of the handicaps of civilization," Dr. Dale said, "and they're constantly on guard against any undesirable influences. Most native settlements, where often the only white persons are the local missionary, the Alaskan Indian Service teacher, and perhaps a trader, are what we call 'closed towns.' By exercising local option under the guidance of Indian Service officials and the missionaries, scores of native villages have banned any form of intoxicating liquors."

Until the war flooded the Territory with workers from the States, Dr. Dale pointed out, the prohibition program fostered by Claude Hirst, Director of the Alaskan Indian Service, was not seriously challenged by the few itinerant white traders who annually travel down the river avenue to peddle their wares—which always include liquor. Severe fines and jail sentences served as a deterrent, and one by one, successive villages voted for "dry" communities. Deputy United States marshals—often the village teachers in isolated settlements—vigorously enforced the local ordinances.

Natural "Setup"

"The Service's policy of encouraging prohibition among our native peoples is being pursued more vigorously than ever now," Dr. Dale said, "but the liquor traders have become more persistent with the advent of large white communities. The white workers are highly paid, and in most of the construction camps there are absolutely no amusements. It's a natural 'setup' for a whisky dealer."

The dry elements have been too vigilant for the opposition, however. Every time liquor is detected in a native community, it is traced to the source and the dealer exposed. The natives, particularly the village elders, co-operate to the fullest extent with the local teachers and clergymen.

"At one place, once a distant and isolated Eskimo community, an important airdrome is being built," Dr. Dale said. "The influx of white workers brought an influx of liquor dealers, who quickly circulated a petition among the whites to have the closed community opened to liquor interests. The petition was signed by numerous workers and rushed to the Federal District Court at Fairbanks—but not before the natives heard what was going on. They circulated their own petition, asking that the workers' petition be denied and declaring that the workers, as newcomers, had no residential voting or petitioning rights. The workers' petition was thrown out of court and the liquor dealers forced to leave the village."

In one instance, a white trader moored his riverboat at the bank beside the river and walked into the village to solicit trade. In the meantime, a missionary learned of the presence of the liquor vendor.

Moorings Slipped

"I wouldn't say that that missionary had anything to do with it," Dr. Dale chuckled, "but I do know that in some mysterious fashion the liquor-laden boat slipped its moorings and was later found swirling downstream in the swift current. Some people might cite that as an example of the cooperation of the natives—because I know the missionary didn't find it necessary to leave the village while the liquor man was there. . . ."

Proud of the fine record Alaska's Indians and Eskimos have established in protecting themselves from drink, Mr. Hirst, Dr. Dale, and their colleagues in the Alaska Indian Service prefer to praise the natives and see them get proper credit for maintaining respectable communities, but it is a fact that the antialcohol policy of the Service has been the main factor in protecting the mild and docile inhabitants of the tundra against white exploiters.

Working hand in hand with the missionaries, Indian Service teachers conduct an educational campaign against liquor wherever they go; since

To Change the Subject:

Epistolary Exchange.....By Alice Myers

Ten letters from business and professional women in Boston, Massachusetts, will soon be on their way to 10 members of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston, England. The initiative for this epistolary exchange came from the British club and already there has been one round be tween the two organizations.

There is a scheme afoot in England for co-operation between British professional women and professional women from the United States who are over there on war duty. But such getting together of British and American business and professional women is, happily, not to be confined to those who happen to be in Britain at the moment. We who are still a sea away are meeting "our opposite numbers" across the water via letters.

"I feel great pleasure," writes the first correspondent from the English club, "at being able to write to someone in America in the hope of thereby being able to learn something more of the Americans as individuals, and breaking down the great barrier of prejudice which, I am afraid, is very real over here and, I believe, on your side of the Atlantic as well. We certainly find it difficult to understand America and I am sure the Americans do not understand us."

"So that's the way they feel, is it," say the American Bostonians, somewhat surprised at the writer's frank admission of prejudice. "The sooner we get some letters going to our sister club members over there the better."

Enlightened by the international relations roundtable discussions which are so important a part of the American club's program, the recipients of the letter had, perhaps, thought themselves above such prejudice. Thanks to their British friend's plain speaking, they feel they should take stock of their own feelings again, and apply themselves with renewed zeal to eradicating this barrier.

"I am afraid we have not developed the international relations side of our program very much," continues the English writer. "But I hope we are now making a start with you and that we shall now go ahead."

"Good," applaud the Americans. "We're right with you."

Club procedure in the two Bostons is not very different, the letter reveals, nor their range of interests. "We are extremely interested in social and postwar problems, with especial regard to education (particularly of women)," the Englishwoman explains. Education, she thinks, is the key to many current difficulties and British women need to be taught how to think for themselves and "not necessarily as their husbands do." They should also take a bigger and fairer share in the life of the community, she holds.

On this point she congratulates American women for being "years ahead of us." You attend lectures and discussion groups, and learn about politics and the government of your country, she says, whereas a large percentage of British women know very little about politics and the government of the country and towns.

"Nice she has such a high opinion of us," say the Americans to one another, "but we regret to admit that we could say precisely the same about a large percentage of our women, who know much too little about their local and national government."

Common ground in which to nourish the seeds of better understanding? These two clubs have already found they have plenty of it. Over here where all the talk this spring is of Victory gardens, the Boston club is determined to make this its No. 1 plot. Its members look for a hardy crop of international friendship.

"And one day, who knows?" concludes the letter from Britain, "our Club will probably be meeting yours. We are laying the foundation for that meeting now."

Last Stand of the Jews in Warsaw

By Martin H. Schwarz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The desperate fight of 35,000 Jews in Warsaw's Ghetto, which has just come to an end, represents a courageous and hopeless last stand. Obviously, these men, women, and children who were battling German troops in the streets of Warsaw's Jewish quarter had decided to fight to the finish rather than to submit to the starvation and torture which the Germans were preparing for them.

Out of a population of 400,000 to 500,000, those remaining had barricaded themselves for several weeks in shops, stores, and homes, erected bunkers made of bedsteads and other furniture, and used arms supplied by the Polish underground movements.

According to information supplied by 10 governments in exile, more than 2,000,000 European Jews have been wiped out since the first German troops set foot on Polish soil in 1939. A report released by the Inter-Allied Information Committee in London states that "the details of the methods by which Jews have been brutally murdered achive a degree of horror which numbs the mind."

Largest Number in Poland

The largest number of Jews in European countries was originally to be found in Poland (3,300,000); in White Russia (400,000), and in the Ukraine (1,600,000). While the total number of Jews in Nazi-occupied and Nazi-dominated countries was 7,000,000 to 9,000,000, it is doubtful if more than 2,000,000 will survive the war.

The plan for a Jewish reservation in the Polish Lublin area, which was begun by the Nazis shortly after their occupation of Poland, was abandoned, together with the idea of a semiautonomous Gouvernement Général. It appears certain, however, that a information was confirmed by the office of Alfred Rosenberg and approved by Hitler himself a year ago.

Hans Frank, when in charge of administration of Polish territory, said the Jews would be settled in a region 600 miles east of the original Lublin reservation. This information was monfirmed by news which reached the Polish Government in exile last August. At that time 7,000 persons were moved daily from the Warsaw ghetto to "unknown destinations in the East."

Nazi "Deportation' Demands

It is reported that on July 23, 1942, German police officials demanded in Warsaw, the delivery of 10,000 Jews for "deportation"—that is, extermination. Dr. Czerniakow is said to have excused himself, gone to an adjoining room, and taken a fatal dose of poison. It is said that the Germans had asked Dr. Czerniakow, during this conference, for the delivery of the children in the Jewish communal orphanages and the inmates of the homes for aged.

This policy of selecting the helpless for earliest extermination is confirmed by a Dutch underground newspaper which reached Allied territory on April 16, 1943. According to this source, Jews whose physical state, because of age or invalidism, makes them untransportable, are being deported first.

Those already deported from the Netherlands include patients of the Jewish Invalids Institute, which is chiefly a home for the aged, the Institute of the Jewish Blind, and the Jewish Hospital. The Netherlands News reports that the Apeldoorn Foundation, a psychiatric hospital, was evacuated by order of the Germans early in 1943. All the patients were herded together and packed into five special trains composed mainly of cattle cars. Many of the patients had passed on before the trains reached the German frontier, this source says.

Ghettos in Poland

Jews from other parts of Europe nave been sent to different ghettos in Poland. As a result, 150,000 were at one time assembled in Lodz, 120,000 in Lwow, 100,000 in Bialystok, 60,000 in Otwock, 60,000 in Krakow, 40,000 in Lublin, 20,000 each in Czestochowa and Kielce, and 5,000 in Bochnia. A great number of Jews also were sent to Pinsk, Kowno, Minsk, and Riga.

Up to the spring of 1942, more than 40,000 Jews from the Reich had been deported to these and other regions in Poland and Nazi-occupied territory in Russia. While interrupting the deportation of Jews due to transportation difficulties during the first winter campaign in Russia, the Nazis continued to deport Jews during the spring and summer of 1942, including inhabitants of Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Bohemia-Moravia, and Slovakia.

Early in the fall of 1942, the wave of deportations began to spread to France. Beginning Aug. 26, 20,000 Jews were rounded up in the original Occupied Zone, while about 15,000 were being arrested in the then Unoccupied Zone, in spite of repeated appeals of the Vatican. According to international relief organizations in Geneva, 30,000 to 35,000 Jews had been handed over to the German authorities up to March, 1943.

Refugees in Switzerland

According to reports to the Congress of Switzerland, about 7,000 refugees crossed the Alps into Switzerland in recent months, bringing the total number of immigrants now living on Swiss territory to 16,500. Most of them have been quartered in temporary reception centers.

Other French refugees have crossed into Spain. Ten thousand to 20,000 Jews have reached the zone occupied by Italy, where treatment in the frontier camps has been comparatively humane and the anti-Jewish laws are enforced without brutality.

Deportations from Belgium have increased during the same period. A large number of Jews from Brussels have been sent to the Cracow ghetto.

Of 80,000 Jews living in Bohemia-Moravia, a great number of Prague residents were deported to Bialystok and Pinsk. In April, 1942, the residents of the notorious fortress town of Terezin—which the Germans call Theresienstadt—in Bohemia, near the old Austro-Hungarian border, were forced to make room for a gigantic concentration camp. The remnants of the Jewish population from various European communities have been herded into this camp. Among them is Dr. Leo Baeck, head of the Reichs Union of German Jews and internationally known scholar.

As a result of deportation and destruction, the Jewish population of Europe has decreased greatly. The following figures, based on information released by informed agencies, signify the decrease since the fall of 1939:

Decreases in Countries

The Jewish population of Poland decreased from 3,300,000 to below 2,000,000. In Rumania, 600,000 out of 900,000 remain. French Jews have decreased from 300,000 to close to 180,000. Germany, which had a Jewish population of 200,000 in 1939, has had practically no Jewish residents left since Berlin was declared to be "free of Jews" in April, 1943.

Of 120,000 to 180,000 Dutch Jews approximately 70,000 are left. Organized massacres and deportations in the Baltic states have lowered the number of Jews in Lithuania from 150,000 to 6,000 and in Latvia from 100,000 to 4,000. In Slovakia, 20,000 out of 90,000 remain. In Belgium, there now is left only one tenth of the original Jewish population of 85,000. Fifteen thousand out of 80,000 Jews remain in Bohemia-Moravia, 15,000 out of 75,000 in Austria, and, due partly to territorial changes, 2,000 out of 73,000 in Yugoslavia. Norway's total Jewish population is believed to have been deported.

As is now the case in Warsaw, Polish ghettos — such as Lodz, Lwow and Bialystok—are being emptied through "deportation" to destruction, to make room for yet more victims from other parts of Europe.

Reprisal for Dams

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—Reprisals against Jews "proportionate with the very great damage and loss of life caused by the attack" are being demanded by the Berlin press as a result of the RAF bombing of the Möhne and Eder Dams, Reuters dispatches from Stockholm said.

The dispatch said the demands had given the German people as a whole their first knowledge of the vast destruction done to the vital Ruhr valley industries.

Reuters had said previously that a German-Jewish medical specialist, a refugee from Germany, had suggested the idea for the attacks.

Newspapers to Get Official Price Lists

WASHINGTON, May 28 — The Office of Price Administration has decided to supply to newspapers monthly lists of official prices and required ration points for groceries, a proposal that won the immediate indorsement of the Committee of Newspaper Groups.

The lists will go out to about 500 cities, beginning July

Strong Arch for World Peace Seen in Anglo-Soviet Pact

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 29—If the Anglo-Soviet alliance can be the means of extending to all of the United Nations that growing confidence which is increasing between its two signatories it will make an invaluable contribution toward establishment of both European and world peace.

Such was the keynote of British press comments as they hailed the first anniversary of this pact yesterday.

In Britain today there is a strong feeling that the movement toward a common strategy among the other United Nations and Russia, as well as the North African triumphs, will go far to dispel any Russian misunderstandings about the political aims of the Western democracies and to destroy utterly any suspicions about Britain and America either "fighting to the last Russian," or to their wanting to exclude Russia from postwar Europe.

On the other hand British, or, more commonly, American fears about Russia's deep-seated designs to subvert the social order throughout the world have received a definite quietus in the recent dissolution of the Comintern.

Mutual Confidence Vital

It would, of course, be foolish to imagine that either the Alliance or the recent Moscow announcement will achieve its purpose unles mutual confidence is established upon the soundest possible foundation, that of the fullest knowledge of one country by the other.

For this reason the increased popularity of information about Britain in the form of lectures and publications in the Soviet Union is appreciatively noted here as well as the popularity there of the British Ally, the Russian periodical issued in Moscow by the British Ministry of Information.

This growth of closer co-operation between Soviet Russia and Britain is nowhere more welcomed than among small United Nations and among neutrals such as Turkey.

Without an Anglo-Russian understanding they know that European peace and their own future are jeopardized. Turkey, for example, has shown itself particularly pleased at all evidences of Anglo - Russian rapprochement since otherwise it might well be forced to succumb to Axis threats, and dissolution of the Comintern was as welcome in Ankara as any other non-Axis controlled capital throughout the world.

Aggrandizement Barred

In fact, the Turkish policy of benevolent neutrality which shows itself increasingly favorable to the United Nations is today less suspicious of British or Russian designs than it has ever been.

Ankara appears convinced that both parties sincerely accept the policy laid down in the Anglo-Russian treaty, viz., "to act in accordance with the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves and of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states."

Another issue in which it is readily seen an Anglo-Russian understanding is essential to solution is the future of the territory between the Baltic and Aegean seas.

Failure of Polish-Czechoslovak attempts to establish some form of confederation has been proof that it is impossible to settle problems in this area without Russia's co-operation, or at least its acquiescence.

Schemes of collaboration which look fine on paper may be worked out, but their practicability will largely depend upon Russia's good will unless these smaller powers are brought under German hegemony.

Polish-Czech Approach

Russo-Polish misunderstandings still remain to be settled, but it is hoped that an understanding may be achievable in the near future and that the Soviet Union will encourage closer understanding between the Polish and Czechoslovak Governments here in London.

Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Foreign Minister, in a statement before the Polish National Council, expressed the hope that Russia would realize that such confederation was in the interests of Russian security and the safeguarding of European peace, and that such confederation "never could and never in the future will have an anti-Soviet bias."

Complicated conditions within Yugoslavia, particularly the struggle between supporters of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch and of the Partisans are also such that Anglo-Russian co-operation is essential to their straightening out.

And if such co-operation is necessary at this time how much more so for solving the difficult problems of peace throughout that area, not to mention wider world problems such as postwar relations to Japan.

Churches Voice Plea For Religious News

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK—A plea to newspaper editors not to sacrifice religious news to the demands of "other" material was voiced here in a resolution adopted by the New York Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Expressing concern at "published statements to the effect that religious news will have to be largely eliminated because of the curtailment of newsprint paper," the resolution declared:

"We are quite prepared to accept any proportionate diminution of space, but the interests of religion which are of such concern to our people must not be sacrificed for the presentation of other matters."

The resolution praised editors for "their sincere efforts to present to the public through their columns fair and comprehensive statements of the significant work of the churches."

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Sales	Today's sales (est.)	600,000
	Previous day's sales	1,947,729
	1943 volume to date	147,752,283
	1942 volume to date	44,070,443

Average Price of 60 Stocks			
By the Associated Press			
Friday	51.6	Prev. day	51.6
Month ago	49.4	Year ago	34.6
1943 high	51.6	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch ge
Comm Cred 1¾	3	23	22¾	22¾	
Cons Copper	5	5½	5½	5½	
Cons Edison 1.60	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	3	97¾	97¼	97¼	
Cons Film pf 1½	3	18½	18	18½	+ ½
Cons Laundries	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ½g	5	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	17	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal pf	1	64	64	64	+1
Cons Pr pf 4½ ♦	10	98	98	98	+1
Container Cp A ½g	3	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Contr Bak ½g	87	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Cont. Can (½g)	9	36	34⅝	35⅝	+1⅛
Cont Diam Fib ½g	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Cont. Ins 1.60a	5	48¾	47⅞	48	— ⅛
Cont. Motors .15g	51	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	1	35½	35⅜	35⅜	
Copperweld Stl .80	3	13¾	13½	13½	
Cor'wald pf 2½ ♦	140	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Corn Products 2.60	5	60⅞	60¾	60¾	
Corn Prod pf 7 ♦	30	178½	178½	178½	+ ⅛
Coty Internatl	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Crane Co (1e)	31	20½	20	20⅛	
Crane Co cv pf 5 ♦	1	106½	105¾	106½	+ ¼
Crosley Co (⅛e)	11	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½e	2	29⅞	29¾	29⅝	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	16	15	15	15	
Crown Zel pf 5 ♦	70	93	93	93	
Crucible Steel 2e	5	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug 4e	3	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
Cudahy Pack	3	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	18	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf ♦	30	77	77	77	M'y'28
Curt P pr pf 11½	5	25¾	25⅛	35¼	M'y'28
Curtiss-Wright 1e	19	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½e	3	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½g	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
Davison Chem .60e	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ½
Deere & Co 1.35e	31	35½	35	35¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	8	16¾	16	16¾	+ ½
Del Lack & West	9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Detroit Edison .60g	12	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Devoe & R A 1 ♦	60	26⅝	26½	26½	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	6	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½g ♦	140	42	41¾	42	+ ½
Doehler Die C ⅛g	6	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	32	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	1	71	71	71	+ ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	1	152½	152½	152½	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 1½e	21	35¼	35	35¾	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	14	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp (.30g)	7	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
du Pont de N 1g	4	156½	156	156½	+1
Eastern Air L	9	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Eastern Roll Mill	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	169¾	169¾	169¾	+ ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	41	40¾	41	+ ½
Edison Br Strs .80	7	18	18	18	+ ¼
El & Mus Ind .60a	1	5	5	5	
El Auto-Lite 2½e	9	37¾	36¾	37¾	+ ⅞
Elec Boat (3½g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	1	64	63	64	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
Endicott-Jh pf 5 ♦	2	113	113	113	
Eng Pub Service	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
Eng PS $5 pf 5 ♦	30	77½	75½	75½	—2⅛
Eng $5½pf5½ ♦	80	80¾	79	80¾	+ ¾
Equit Off Bldg	4	11	11	11	— ⅛
Erie RR (½g)	5	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf (½g)	26	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	50½	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ½g	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Evans Products	15	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	5	40¾	40	40¾	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr ¼g	4	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	3	5¾	5½	5¾	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	11	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enamel	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	48½	48½	48½	
Firestone T&R ¾ag	2	36¾	36½	36½	
First N Strs 2½g	2	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Flintkote (¼ag)	11	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf (4½)	1	103	102	102	—1½
Follansbee Steel	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Fost W 6pf 1½ ♦	150	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	3	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Fruehauf Tre 1.40	1	28½	28½	28½	
Fruehauf pf 5 ♦	30	104	104	104	
Gair (Robt) ¼ag	7	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind 1ag	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	105	105	105	+ ⅛
Gen Am Transp 4e	1	50	50	50	
Gen Baking .30g	18	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	25	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
Gen Cable A	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½ ♦	30	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅞
Gen Elec (1.40)	26	38¼	37⅞	38¼	— ⅛
Gen Foods .80g	4	40	39¾	40	+ ½
Gen G & El A	9	2¼	2	2	
Gen G&El cv pf ♦	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¾
Gen Motors (1g)	30	53	52⅞	53	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv A 3e	1	26	26	26	
Gen Prec Eq (¼ag)	8	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ½
Gen Print Ink .10e	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Pr Ink pf 6 ♦	30	108	108	108	
Ger Pub Service	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Gen Ry Sig ¼ag	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	2	41	41	41	+ ⅞
Gen Refract .50g	5	22¾	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3½	150	80¾	79½	80¾	+1½
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½ag	5	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Gillette S Raz .45a	7	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	3	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Gliddon Co (.60g)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Goodrich B F ½ag	17	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	1	95½	95½	95½	
Goodyear T & R 1g	27	39	38¼	39	+ ⅞
Goodyear pf (5)	10	100	99¾	100	+ ⅛
Gotham Hos (¼ae)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Gotham H pf 7 ♦	20	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Granite C Stl .35e	15	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	4	16½	16¼	16½	
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	9	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Greyhound Co (1)	14	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	11	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf ♦	10	142¼	142¼	142¼	—1⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Harb-Walker ½ag	5	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ¼ae	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15e	28	10¼	10	10¼	
Hayes Mfg	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5 ♦	20	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
Heime (GW) 2½ag	1	68	68	68	+ ¼
Heime pf (7) ♦	150	160	160	160	
Hercules Motor 1	4	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	2	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
Holly Sugar (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Homestake Min	32	36¼	35¾	36¼	+1
Houd-Hersh A 2½g	3	42¼	42	42	
Houd-Hersh B 1½g	18	15¼	15¾	15½	+ ⅛
Household F pf 5 ♦	20	108	108	108	
Household Fin	3	50⅜	50¼	50½	—1
Houston Oil	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Hudson B M&S h2	4	26¼	26½	26½	— ⅜
Hudson Motor	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	17	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) ♦	50	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
Indpls P&L 4.60g	11	16	16	16	
Indust Rayon (2)	2	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
Inger-Rand (3g)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
Inland Steel (2g)	4	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
Inspirat C Cop ¼ae	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Interchem Co 1.60	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Interchem pf 6 ♦	27	124	124	124	+ ½
Intercon Rub (1e)	30	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron 1.20	10	9	8⅞	8	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	8	68	68	68	
Int Harv pf (7) ♦	10	160¾	160¾	160¾	
Int Hydro-Elec A	10	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
Int Mer Marine	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Int Min & Ch 1ag	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Int Mining	22	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	18	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
Int Paper	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ½
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	34½	34½	34½	
Int Tel & Tel	121	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Int T & T lar ct	25	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Island Crk Coal (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
Intertype Corp ½ag	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
Jarvis (WB) .60g	1	13½	13½	13½	
Jewel Tea (1.60)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Johns-Manville 1g	5	88¾	87½	88⅜	+ ⅞
Jones & L Stl 1g	14	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅜
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	2	78	77½	78	+ ⅞
Kan City South	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Kelsey-H W A1½	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½g	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½g	28	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Kresge SS (½ag)	1	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅜
Kresge Dep St ¼ag	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	30	30	30	
Laclede Gas	130	16	16	16	
Laclede Gas pf	20	70	69½	70	+2
Lambert Co 1½	3	28	28	28	+ ½
Lane Bryant (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	
Lee Rub & T ¾ag	2	38	38	38	
Lehigh Port C 1½	7	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	76	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	62	18⅞	17½	18¾	+1½
Lehigh Val RR	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Lehman Co (1)	6	30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink .70g	3	15⅜	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ½ag	4	38	38	38	— ¼
Libby McN&L .45e	18	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Life Savers (1.60)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
Liggett & My (3)	6	66½	65½	66¼	+1
Liggett & My B 3	17	68⅝	67⅞	68¼	+1⅛
Lima Loco (½ag)	7	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞	
Link-Belt (2)	1	38⅜	38½	38⅜	
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Liquid Carb (1a)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Lockheed Airc ½ag	3	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Loew's Inc (2)	10	61¾	60¾	61¾	+ ⅞
Lone Star Cem (3)	8	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
Loose-W Biscuit 1	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Long-Bell Lumb A	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Lorillard (P) ¼ag	4	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Lorillard pf (7) ♦	70	160½	160½	160½	+ ½
MacA & F .95g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Mack Trucks (1g)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Macy (RH) Co (2)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Mad Sq Gar (½ag)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Magma Cop (¾ag)	2	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	1	7	7	7	
Maracaibo Oil Exp	1	2½	2½	2½	
Marine Midl .08g	70	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Mkt St Ry pr pf ♦	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Marshall Field .80	17	11⅞	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½a	3	22¼	22¼	22⅜	
Martin-Parry	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Masonite Corp (1)	3	41¼	41	41	— ¼
May Dept Strs (3)	2	49⅜	49	49¼	+ ½
Maytag Co	19	7¼	6¾	6¾	
Maytag Co pf ¾ak	4	31	30	31	+2
McCall Corp 1.40	1	17½	17½	17½	
McCrory Strs (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
McCrory pf ww 5	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ¼
McGraw Elec (1)	10	27	26	27	+1⅛
McInt Porc h2.22a	2	45½	45¼	45½	+1
McKess & Rob (1)	11	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
McLellan Strs .40g	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Mead Corp (.30g)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Melville Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
Mengel Co (¼ae)	26	11¾	10¾	11¾	+ ⅜
Mengel 5 pf 2½ ♦	280	40¼	40	40	
Mesta-Mach 1⅞ag	1	33	33	33	+ ⅞
Miami Cop (¼ag)	3	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	3	25½	25½	25½	
Midland Stl Pr 1g	2	29	28½	28½	— ½
Midi Stl Pr 1 pf 8	1	118	118	118	
Minn-Moline	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Mission Cp .85e	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	2	3	3	3	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet 2	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Monsanto Ch (2)	3	89	89	89	+ ½
Montgom Ward (2)	24	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
Morris & Essex	1600	20⅝	19¾	20½	+ ⅜
Motor Prods ½ag	4	15⅜	15⅛	15½	
Motor Wheel .40g	2	18	18	18	
Mueller Br (.40g)	3	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Mullins M pf 7 ♦	50	73	73	73	+1
Murphy pf 4¾ ♦	0	115½	115½	115½	
Murray Corp ¼ag	33	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Nash-Kelv (¼ag)	91	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Nash C & SL 1g ♦	110	39⅜	39	39⅜	— ⅜
Nat Acme (1g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Nat Auto Fib	4	10	10	10	
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Nat Aviation ¾ag	1	13	13	13	
Nat Biscuit (.90g)	5	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Nat Can	29	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	9	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	10	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	8	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅜
Nat Gypsum (¼ae)	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
Nat Lead (½)	27	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅞
Nat Lead pf A7 ♦	20	169	169	169	+ ¼
Nat Mal&St C ¼ag	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Nat Oil Prod (¼ag)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¾
Nat Pow & Lt	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Natl Steel (3)	3	60¼	59¾	60¾	+1
Nat Supply	29	15½	15	15¾	— ⅛
N S 5½pf½ak ♦	160	79⅞	76	79	
Nat Supply $2 pf	6	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Nat Tea	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Natomas Co (1)	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp (¼ag)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Newmont Min ¾ag	2	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
Newport Ind .20g	27	16¾	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
News News Ship 1g	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
N Y Air Brake 1g	2	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅜
N Y Cent RR 1½ag	59	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅛
N Y Chi & St L	5	24	23	24	+1
N Y Chi & St L pf	3	59½	59	59½	+1¼
N Y C Omnib 1½ag	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
N Y Dock	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
N Y & Harlem 5 ♦	30	11	10½	11	+1
N Y Lack & W ♦	170	50	49	50	+1½
N Y N H & H	16	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
N Y N H & H pf	6	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
N Y Ont & West	6	1	1	1	
N Y Shipbuild 1½ag	4	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
Norf & West 10 ♦	70	181½	181	181	— ½
No Am Avia (1e)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
No Am Co (.67f)	41	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Nor Am C 6⅜pf 3	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
Nor A C 5¼pf27½	1	55	55	55	
Northern Pacific 1e	8	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Northwest Airl ⅛e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Norwalk T&R .20g	2	5¾	5¼	5¾	
Oliver Farm Eq 2e	1	43	43	43	
Omnibus Corp	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Omnibus C pf 8 ♦	10	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
Opperheim Col ½e	2	10	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
Otis Elevator .40g	6	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Pac Am Fish (1e)	5	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Pac Coast	90	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Pac Coast 2 pf ♦	20	23½	23⅞	23⅞	
Pac Gas & Elec 2	4	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
Pac Mills (1g)	2	27	27	27	
Pac Tin Cons	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Pac West Oil (½ae)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Packard Motor .10g	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Pan Am Airways 1e	10	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
Par Am Petrol	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Parm P & R .10g	5	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
Parmn Pict 1.05e	22	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅛
Park Utah Con M	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Parke Davis .60g	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Parmelee Transport	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Patino Mines 1g	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Peasey (J C) (3)	2	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ⅛
Penn Coal & Coke	20	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Penn-Dix Cement	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Penn-Dix pf 1¼ak	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Penn RR (2½ae)	18	31¼	31¼	31¾	
Peoria & East	4	6½	6	6	— ⅛
Pepsi-Cola ¼ae	14	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Pere Marq pf	3	40⅛	40⅛	40½	+ ⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	19	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
Phila Elec .35g	14	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
Phillip Morris 3¾a	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
Phillips Pet (2)	13	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
Pittsburgh Coal	8	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Pittsburgh C of 1b	6	58	57	57½	+ ⅜
Pitt C & Ir ¼ae	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Pitt Forgings ¼ag	1	14½	14½	14½	
Pitt Sc & Be .10g	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Pitt Steel	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Pitt Stl 5% pf	140	49⅞	49½	49⅞	+ ⅜
Pittston pf A	20	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	
Pittston Co	48	5¾	4¾	5⅜	+ ⅛
Pittston pf B	2	46	44	46	+4
Plymouth Oil ¼ag	2	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Poor & Co B	6	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
Postal Tel pf	5	17½	17⅜	17½	
Pressed St C ½ag	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Press S C 2 pf 2½	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Proctor & Gam (2)	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
Prod & G pf 5 ♦	20	117¾	17¼	117¾	— ⅛
Pub Svc NJ (1½g)	4	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
P S NJ 6 pf 6 ♦	200	99	98¼	99	
P S E&G pf 5 ♦	10	117	117	117	
P S NJ $5 pf 5 ♦	250	85	84½	85	+ ⅛
Pullman (1g)	18	38	37½	38	+ ¼
Pure Oil (1½e)	18	18¼	18	18¼	
Pure Oil 6% pf 6	1	108	108	108	
Pure Oil 5% pf 5	2	102½	102½	102½	
Purity Bak ½ag	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Radio C of A .20g	159	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
Radio-Keith-Orph	611	9⅞	8¾	9¾	+1
Rayonier Inc (½ag)	58	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ⅞
Reading Co (1)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Reading 1 pf (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
Rem & Co 1pf ♦	40	50	49½	50	+2½
Reming Rand ½ag	25	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
Reo Motors	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Repub Steel (½ag)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Revere Cop&Brass	2	8⅝	8

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Lend-Lease, No Charity or Loan, But Offering in Common Cause

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The authorization this week of additional Lend-Lease funds, bringing the amount expendable for this purpose to $24-billion, together with the quarterly Lend-Lease report to Congress, showing aid furnished by this program had reached $11,102,000,000, gives point to the growing concern over how these operations will affect postwar international relations. In a nutshell, the question may be put thus: Is Lend-Lease loan or gift? Or is it a mixture of the two, or some other arrangement which might be called pooling of effort? Upon the answer which the American people give to this question will depend in large measure the kind and degree of co-operation in the postwar world by the countries involved.

Lend-Lease Loan or Gift

As it stands today, the American people, for the most part lean to the opinion that Lend-Lease is a loan to be repaid; at least, that is the conclusion to be drawn from comparatively recent polls by the Gallup organization and the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver. Accompanying this conclusion was the further belief by a majority of those interviewed that the United States would not be repaid. It would appear that these citizens look at Lend-Lease in much the same light as people viewed the American loans abroad during and after the First World War.

It is evident that the character of Lend-Lease and its postwar implications have not been given the careful consideration by the public which the significance of the problem deserves. Already more money (in dollars of less purchasing power it is true) has been allocated for this purpose than in World War I. In April $783,000,000 of Lend-Lease aid was furnished, or at the rate of over $9,000,000,000 a year. By the end of this year it could well total $18,000,000,000 or possibly $20,000,000,000, and in another year might reach $30,000,000,000. It is a staggering sum. The American people may well ask themselves whether they intend to hold this as a financial club over the heads of their allies, or as a bargaining asset.

Seen as Contribution

However, there is another opinion, held by groups far overshadowed in numbers by those polled by Mr. Gallup, who subscribe to the conviction that Lend-Lease is a contribution to a common cause, like the donation one makes to the Red Cross, a view held by this column. Mr. Roosevelt gave voice to this attitude at the time he announced the Lend-Lease idea. Later in the fifth quarterly Lend-Lease report it was stated: "There is no evidence that 'informed public opinion' expects repayment of any large share of the Lend-Lease aid we have sent to our allies."

This week such a view received support from a prominent industrialist, Ralph E. Flanders, head of a big tool company and chairman of the New England Council's industrial committee. His paper, read at the Massachusetts Bankers Convention in Boston, urged a complete write-off of the Lend-Lease loans and an end "to the complicated and phony bookkeeping" accompanying them. Mr. Flander's view appeared to rest mainly on the assertion that the wealth represented by Lend-Lease funds was being destroyed and that it was nearly hopeless to ask for their repayment. There are other and perhaps better reasons for writing off Lend-Lease.

Reasons for Write-Off

Foremost among such reasons is the practical impossibility of separating relief and reconstruction in the devastated areas. Second is the economic situation of impoverished or dispossessed people who cannot pay in money and who may not be able to pay in kind. Third is the factor of imponderable contributions by the Allies, the "blood, sweat and tears," which the incidence of war distributes unevenly. As one Lend-Lease report says: "The real costs of the war cannot be measured, nor compared, nor paid for in money." It suggested the role of equality in sacrifice, as in effort.

Fourth, insistence upon repayment would be but a repetition of the disastrous economic and political mistake made by the United States following the previous war. America had not learned the lesson that a pooling of effort to defeat a common foe could not properly be furthered by accounting which separated allies into creditors and debtors. In this war Congress advanced to a higher plane when it passed agreements which stipulated that benefits to the United States for Lend-Lease "shall not be such as to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations."

Danger of Dissension

The attempt to evaluate wartime operations in accounting terms can only lead to irritation and disagreement. How can one balance a heroic Russian defense costing thousands of lives against the supply by the United States of guns, planes and ammunition. It is manifestly impossible. Nor would Americans pay rent for trenches dug by British soldiers. In a common war, each country should do what it can to promote victory. Haggling as to terms ill befits mutual defenders of freedom, to say nothing of the fact that it is downright hazardous.

Finally, if American allies are made to feel that Lend-Lease is to become debt, meticulously recorded in the books, there is great danger of bitterness after the war. Controversies could arise which would undo all the good will generated by bountiful aid to the people in devastated areas. They may readily argue that all the American help in dollars can never outweigh the blood they have shed in a common cause.

There are still people who continue to believe that Lend-Lease is charity while others look upon it as an international loan. Neither of these concepts is idealistic or realistic. The first ignores the fact that American expenditures in money and lives are in its own interest as well as in that of its allies; the second forgets the terms of the Act which specifies repayment in kind and then only if it furthers America's true economic ends.

The people of the United States thought they were lending money to the peoples of Europe during and after the First World War. Actually they were giving it. But it elicited no gratitude nor did it cement friendship. It is to be hoped that the same mistake will not be made twice, and that politicians will not talk of generosity. Let us see Lend-Lease for what it is, despite its name; an irrevocable contribution to the building of a free and peaceful world.

Wholesale Prices Remained Steady In May 22 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of prices at primary markets remained unchanged during the week ended May 22 at 103.8 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the Department of Labor.

An increase of 0.1 per cent for both farm products and foods was reported for the week, while industrial commodity markets remained steady.

(1926=100) Commodity grps	May 22 1943	May 15 1943	P C. Changes to May 22, '43 from May 15 1943	May 23 1942
All commod'ties	*103.8	*103.8		+ 5.2
Farm products	*125.8	*125.7	+0.1	+20.0
Foods	*110.3	110.2	+0.1	+11.3
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		— 0.7
Textile products	96.9	96.9		— 0.3
Fuel & light mtls	81.3	81.5	—0.2	+ 3.0
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		— 0.1
Bldg materials	110.3	110.4	—0.1	+ 0.3
Chem & allied	100.2	100.2		+ 3.0
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2		— 0.4
Misc commod	91.7	91.4	+0.3	+ 1.7
Raw materials	*113.8	*113.7	+0.1	+14.0
Semimnfd atcls	92.9	92.9		+ 0.1
Manufact prods	*100.9	*101.0	—0.1	+ 1.7
Com other than farm products	*99.1	*99.1		+ 1.7
Com other than farm and foods	*96.9	*96.9		+ 1.0

*Preliminary

Steel Bookings Higher in April

NEW YORK (AP) — Fabricated structural steel bookings in April totaled 56,050 net tons, the largest since January, and 73 per cent ahead of bookings of 38,771 tons in March, the American Institute of Steel Construction announced. Bookings in April, 1942, amounted to 313,953 tons.

Shipments in April amounted to 97,982 tons, compared with 113,337 in March and 187,205 in April, 1942.

Ration of 51,000 Autos for June

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has set a quota of 51,000 new passenger automobiles for rationing in June, an increase of 1,000 over May.

In addition, OPA established reserves totaling 14,000 to fill demands that may develop in excess of 51,000.

Coal Operators Warned of New Wage Pressure

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Rep. Robertson (D) of Virginia charged in the House that the War Labor Board is "attempting to force the coal operators to agree to a wage scale, which in normal times would mean bankruptcy for them in the absence of a law enabling them to pass the burden on to the consumer."

The Virginian, chairman of a Ways and Means sub-committee on extension of the Bituminous Coal Act, said the board evidently was acting "upon the assumption the Congress will provide such a law."

"My advice to the coal operators," he declared, "is to stop, look and listen, else they may wake up one hot summer day in the near future to find they have been left holding the bag.

Some Success Assured

"Partial success for the increased wage demands of the coal miners is now assured. Yet the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are merely awaiting to ascertain the definite measure of that success before pressing their new wage demands.

"After yielding to the coal miners the War Labor Board will have a fat chance to deny the future demands of the A. F. of L., and the C. I. O. Then we will see new life breathed into the Bankhead and Pace farm price bills still pending in the Senate. It all adds up to price inflation of a very dangerous character."

John L. Lewis scheduled a meeting with the policy committee of his United Mine Workers today as soft coal operators and union leaders resumed bargaining negotiations on the knotty portal-to-portal pay issue.

Mr. Lewis, U. M. W. president, will report to the committee following a morning conference with representatives of the mine owners.

The miners were reported to be sticking to their demand for time and a half pay for 90 minutes a day of underground travel, which would add about $2.25 to the underground worker's daily wage.

The operators' offer, rejected by the miners, proposed pay for 48 minutes of underground travel time, which would amount to 80 cents daily at straight pay or $1.20 at time and a half.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—Striking employees of the Marlin Rockwell Corporation voted to return to work today, ending a four-day walkout that has paralyzed production at Jamestown's largest war industry.

SPRINGFIELD Ill. (AP)—President Lloyd A. Thrush of the Progressive Mine Workers of America said that William Green "assured me that the P. M. W. A. would continue as the international mine union in the A. F. of L."

Conferred With Green

Mr. Thrush told newsmen this upon returning here after conferring in Washington with Mr. Green, the American Federation of Labor President, regarding John L. Lewis' application for readmission of the United Mine Workers of America into the A. F. of L.

NEW YORK (AP)—The C. I. O. National Maritime Union, in a prepared statement signed by President Joseph Curran and all its top officials, asserted "it is our feeling that strikes such as are taking place in the coal industry under the leadership of John L. Lewis are inspired from Berlin and Tokyo."

"Strikes occurring in auto and rubber," the statement added, "are directly stimulated by Mr. Lewis and it is his hope to spread these strikes throughout the country as a means of crippling American industry and making impossible a co-ordinated Allied offensive against the Axis."

Auto Mass-Production Methods Crowning Boon to War Output

This is the fourth of a series of articles on war industry in Detroit. Mr. Fleming spent a week going through some of the major plants of the leading automobile makers such as General Motors, Ford, Packard, and Chrysler, now entirely converted to war work.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Previous articles in this series related how to the marriage of the automobile and the aircraft engine industries the latter brought an extensive dowry in the form of new methods and know-how in "fine watch" precision work. But the automobile industry has also made an enormous contribution to the marriage, in the form of methods and know-how for mass production work. As Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell remarked a year ago, "When Hitler put this war on wheels he ran it straight down our alley." That alley is in Detroit, and down it runs the American-developed assembly line.

Detroit's contribution, however, runs considerably beyond the assembly line proper, and also extends far outside the building of aircraft. It consists in particular in the application of ingenuity to mass production methods in all lines. One of the most important lines, for instance, is in the making of antiaircraft guns.

How Time Is Saved

In this field the Swiss Oerlikon and the Swedish Bofors guns are outstanding. They are beautifully and effectively designed. The Oerlikon, which is smaller, fires several hundred 20mm. explosive shells a minute; the larger Bofors fires something over 100 larger high-velocity explosive or armor-piercing shells per minute. Nothing like these guns was made in America when the war broke out, and their designs were promptly adopted.

However, while the guns themselves were fine, the European ways of making them were slow. They were "file and fit," or "cut and try," or "whittle and whistle." The parts were made with loving individual care, but with very little regard to costs, to material waste, or to interchangeability.

The Chrysler people tackled the Bofors gun. The Pontiac (GM) people tackled the Bofors gun on a smaller scale and the Oerlikon gun on a larger scale.

The Chrysler people cut the assembly time on the Bofors from 450 hours down to less than 14 hours.

The Pontiac people cut the overall man-hours on the Oerlikon gun by fifty per cent in the first year. They cut the time on the breech case from 190 hours down to 65. They cut the time for barrel rifling by nearly three quarters. They cut the rifling time for a larger gun from 105 minutes down to 12.

The Oerlikon has a "barrel spring casing" which covers the recoil mechanism and takes up the backlash. The British had been making it from a 56-pound solid alloy-steel forging, which they ultimately machined down from 56 pounds to 6 pounds. This was expensive in several ways. The solid forging had to be reamed out. Much machine-tool time was used in slowly grinding off the steel.

The steel itself was scarce and precious; one of the large problems in Detroit is the collection of such steel shavings and their reuse. All shavings must be segregated because they come from different kinds of scarce alloy steel; in one plant 33 different kinds of shavings, grindings and other scrap are segregated. They must be accounted for to Washington.

Economizing on Materials

In one case the public relations man suggested to the plant manager that this correspondent be given a small rejected part as a memento of his visit; he was told that this was impossible because all such rejects are meticulously accounted for right up to Washington. And in the case of the "barrel spring casing" of the Oerlikon gun, 50 pounds of shavings were being taken off a 56-pound forging.

The Pontiac engineers changed the method. The original piece had been shaped like an over-sized version of a child's square block on top of a large spool. So instead of starting with a solid forging of this shape, they made a forging only for the block part, and used a seamless steel tube for the spool part, and welded the two together. As a result they were able to begin with a piece weighing only 14 pounds instead of 56. The economy in shavings alone was 42 pounds (8 pounds of shavings versus 50) not counting the man-hours or machine-tool hours saved.

On another piece similar economies were made, as follows. The piece was shaped like an ordinary tin can, one end knocked out, the walls a half inch thick, with a dozen holes drilled down through the walls. Since the holes were a quarter inch wide, there was only an eighth inch each side (a half-inch less a quarter is two-eighths) and little leeway was left to drill the holes crooked. The British had drilled one hole at a time, horizontally. Pontiac drilled four at a time, vertically. The problem was to make them true and straight. The answer was to have the drill point exactly centered on the drill. The drill had to be like a pencil which has come out of a pencil-sharpener with its point exactly centered and true. A special machine had to be made to make such drills. Then a special machine had to be made to use these exactly-true drills. This meant a machine to make a machine to make a part. The initial cost was very large. The ultimate cost—per gun on quantity production—was much reduced.

There were two major hazards for the automobile industry and its way of thinking and designing, on such mass production and time-saving methods.

The first was due to the industry's ignorance, the second to its superior knowledge.

Auto Men Seek Short Cuts

On the score of the first, airplane engine men complained that the automobile industry was all too prone to cut corners. As outlined in previous articles, the making of an aircraft engine is like the making of a fine watch. The auto people wanted to save precious man-hours on things that looked superfluous to them, like "excessive" polishing (see article three in this series) or "excessively" narrow tolerances, or an "excessive" number of inspections and rejections.

One British plane-engine man told this correspondent that his people would have been quite unwilling to trust the making of plane-engines to the auto people of Detroit on account of their predilection for cutting corners and skimping on the finer points, if it had not been for the auto people's gorgeous record in mass production. Happily, the marriage has taken. In radial and in-line engines, the almost feminine "infinite capacity for taking pains" that the plane-engine people provide, has given a firm weld to the masculine capacity for thinking out mass production methods which the Detroit auto people provide.

The other hazard the auto people have run into in stream lining production methods has been Army and Navy ideas about how to do things. This may be unfair to the services; this correspondent has not heard their side of the story. But he has heard criticism in varied forms from production men.

The criticism takes this form: It is alleged that Army and Navy are quite all right in spelling out the specifications for the finished product, but not so right in spelling them out for how it is to be made. Their ideas are obsolete and their know-how limited to arsenal handiwork, it is charged. They are (it is argued) over-cautious in permitting new methods even though (it is admitted) they may be sometimes justified because they want to be absolutely certain of getting the finished product and they are sure of one way that it can be done but not of some new method suggested by the automobile men.

Army and Navy Thinking

Here are some examples of the alleged difficulty:

The Army asks for engines at such-and-such a rate. It specifies not only the finished product but also the methods and tools. Then it multiplies the order. It does not change the manufacturing specifications. That means that if the order is quintupled, the number of tools must be quintupled.

But auto and machine-tool men do not think that way. When an order is multiplied, they shift from inexpensive general-purpose machines to expensive but speedier special-purpose machines, just as when a housewife has a little sewing to do, she does it by hand, but with a lot, she gets a sewing machine, or when she has a little sweeping she uses a broom but when she has a lot she gets a vacuum-cleaner.

Or, as another example, the Army wanted tanks, and specified that the turret, of cast armor-plate, be machined with high-speed steel. It was too hard. So the contractor violated the specifications, used cemented tungsten carbide ("carboloy") tips for machining, and filled the otherwise unfillable order. This correspondent has been told of orders which were "not manufacturing jobs" because either (1) the contractor could produce the specified goods only by by-passing the specified methods, or because (2) the methods specified were slow and ruled out short-cuts and ingenious devices which, with some extra installations, would have turned out the product in considerably shorter time and at considerably lower cost.

Production men do not argue that it is impossible to get new methods past the Army authorities. They merely say it takes considerable time, or that, in other words, Army and Navy specifications on method are sometimes a bottleneck. They say, in fact, that it is the Army's and Navy's perfectly understandable lack of knowledge of how much can be done by ingenuity in applying mass methods to munitions making, that largely explains the unexpected speed with which Detroit has been able to fill the production bill.

(To be continued)

Bank Clearings Decline Moderately

NEW YORK (AP)—A moderate decline in bank clearings during the past week was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly review of check turnover.

For 23 leading cities the mercantile agency found total of transactions for the week ended May 26 was $8,684,661,000, a drop of 4.7 per cent from the previous week but still 29.4 per cent above year ago figures.

New York City volume at $5,093,283,000 was up 40.9 per cent from a year ago.

Omaha showed the greatest rise from comparable 1942 totals, 47.4 per cent. Dallas volume was 40.1 per cent ahead, Seattle 36 per cent, Denver 32 per cent and Minneapolis 31.4 per cent.

Some Must File Income Tax Forms Sept. 15

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Many a taxpayer will have to file a new income tax return Sept. 15.

The House-Senate compromise pay-as-you-go plan calls for such reports—with certain payments—from taxpayers in three classes:

1. Persons who won't be subject to the wage and salary check-offs—individuals who aren't on regular wages or salaries, plus ministers, farm labor, casual labor, domestic help, members of the armed services. (Exception: Farmers, who must file Dec. 15 instead.)

2. Individuals on wages or salaries which are above certain levels—$2,700 for a single person, $3,500 for a married man, with or without children.

3. Persons on wages or salaries who also have income from other sources amounting to at least $100 a year.

Must File Estimate

Under the compromise plan, all these taxpayers must file by Sept. 15 an estimate of their 1943 income and on that basis figure out how much tax they'll owe for 1943 over and above what they already will have paid this year—the March and June payments, which will be credited against 1943 taxes, and any amount withheld from the pay of those on regular wages or salaries.

This estimate of tax still due must then be paid in two installments, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15. The estimate can be revised at the time of the December payment.

Like all other taxpayers, they'll also have to file a final report on 1943 income by March 15, 1944, and still settle for any balance due. At that time, also, like the others, they'll have to pay one-half of the uncanceled 25 per cent of 1942 taxes. (The other half will come due in 1945.)

The special rule for farmers provides that on or before Dec. 15 they must file estimates of their 1943 income, pay on that basis (over and above what they already will have paid—the March and June payments), and settle up like the others on March 15, 1944.

There's a catch to this business of estimates—penalties for failure to estimate within certain percentages of the actual tax as finally determined the following March.

If the estimate made by the taxpayer (other than a farmer) turns out to be more than 20 per cent short, he'll have to pay a 6 per cent penalty on the difference. In the case of a farmer, there's a penalty only if he falls more than one-third short—and he has until almost the end of the year to make his estimate.

For taxpayers other than farmers, the difficulties of making estimates will multiply starting next year—particularly for those whose incomes vary a lot.

Next year the first estimate will have to be made on March 15. Revised estimates can be filed along with their installments on June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15—and persons with variable incomes probably will have to make at least one new estimate during the year in order to escape the 6 per cent penalty.

New Revenue Bill

Congressional tax leaders held out hope to America's taxpayers that no new federal taxes or rate increases on old levies will be made applicable this year.

Strong sentiment appeared to be developing against "retroactive" taxation.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina said the House Ways and Means Committee will consider a new general revenue bill "as soon as practicable," but expressed a personal view that it might be best to make any increased rates or new taxes effective in 1944, instead of retroactively for 1943.

Representative Knutson (Minnesota), House Republican tax spokesman, said:

"We're not going to have any more retroactive tax bills. We did that last year, and there were all sorts of inequities."

Congress enacted the biggest tax bill in history last fall, and made it applicable as of Jan. 1, 1942.

Mr. Knutson told newspapermen that House-Senate conferees who worked out the compromise pay-as-you-go bill had a "gentleman's agreement" against further increases in individual income tax rates in the next two years. Some legislators said a federal retail sales tax undoubtedly will be considered.

Mr. Doughton, long-time foe of such a sales tax, said he would favor it "only as a last resort" to finance the war.

Living Costs Rise 1 P. C. in April

NEW YORK (AP) — The living costs of wage earners and low-salaried clerical workers in the United States rose one per cent in April, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

Food prices increased 2.3 per cent from March, and the cost of fuel and light rose 1.4 per cent, the board said. Other components of its living costs index remained unchanged.

The board, a private statistical organization, has revised its index to take account of changed purchasing habits resulting from rationing and war shortages, it was announced.

The board's index stood at 104 in April, compared with 103 in March and 97.1 in April, last year. It is based on the average living costs of 1923 as 100.

Heads Radio Firm

Underwood

R. V. Howley

Named President of the Tropical Radio Telegraph Company, succeeding W. E. Beakes, who has relinquished active direction of the company to become chairman of the board. Mr. Howley is internationally known in the field of radiotelegraph and radiotelephone communications. The company is a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company.

Two Senators Attack Trade Treaty Terms

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a sharp attack on the reciprocal trade agreements program, Senator William Langer (R), North Dakota, demanded that pending legislation to renew the authority be amended to provide for Congressional approval of agreements before they become effective.

Senator Langer told his colleagues he believes the American people have been "grossly deceived by these alleged experts who have taken upon themselves the rights and prerogatives of the elected members of Congress" in negotiating trade agreements through executive action.

Taking exception to Senator Langer's assertions, Senator Elmer Thomas (D), Utah, said all tariff acts passed by Congress in the past have been "repudiated" by the people.

"We have at last worked out a technique that has received the support of the American people and the reciprocal trade agreements should be continued," he declared.

While Senator Thomas said he has no doubt about the reciprocal program's constitutionality, Senator Hallan Bushfield (R), South Dakota, took an opposite view and added his belief that the program had caused "a definite injury to the American farmer."

"The argument that failure to extend this act will be interpreted by other nations as evidence of a policy of non-co-operation is pure bunk," he declared.

Senator Langer said he is convinced "Governmental bureaucrats . . . have grand ideas of setting up a world to their own liking. "They do not seem to care what it costs the workers and farmers of America," he said.

"Who wants these trade agreements for use now? Not even the State Department. . . . Are you in accord with the post-war planning program of America becoming Santa Claus for the world so that bureaucrats can make the post-war treaties as they desire?"

The Senate put off until next week a test vote on the Administration's effort to kill a finance committee-approved amendment to the reciprocal trade legislation. This amendment would permit Congress to end agreements by a joint resolution six months after the close of the war.

Remington Rand Net $2

NEW YORK (AP) — Remington Rand, Inc., and subsidiaries reported net income of $4,318,478 for the fiscal year ended March 31, equal to $2 a common share, compared with $6,195,414 or $3.08 a common share for the year ended March 31, 1942.

Davis Admits Subsidies No Inflation Bar

WASHINGTON (AP) — Declaring that "a general dependence on broad subsidy payments would be dangerous," Food Administrator Chester C. Davis expressed belief today that it would fail "as a means of holding down inflation permanently."

He testified before a Senate Agriculture subcommittee inquiring into proposed use of subsidies to repay processors for a 10 per cent rollback in the retail prices of butter, meats and coffee beginning early in June.

Speaking of subsidies in general, he observed that "you simply can't make them a chief weapon in the fight against inflation."

The subcommittee, meantime, introduced legislation to prohibit payments of subsidies for food products without Congressional authorization.

Senator Hallan Bushfield (R) of South Dakota, a sponsor of the measure, said that the group "questioned wisdom of the proposal of the Office of Price Administration" to roll back prices on the three products and to pay subsidies to the processors.

"Failure to insist that subsidies of the type now contemplated by OPA be paid only out of funds specifically appropriated for that purpose by Congress will be tantamount," he added, "to a green light for the Administration to go ahead with its attempt to bolster up and preserve inequities in the price structure by paying general subsidies whenever it sees fit."

Mr. Davis observed that the rollback would make meat and butter "more attractive" and said he thought the better course would be to "push protein substitutes" for meat and "encourage the production of milk solids" instead of concentrating on butter production.

Asked by Senator George Aiken (R) of Vermont how subsidies would be paid to "the million small farmers who sell directly to the store," and prevent them from taking what he termed a serious loss, the Administrator acknowledged "that problem has me worried too."

"It's the same old situation," commented Chairman Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina, "you take care of the big concerns and your small people will have to go out of business."

New Oil Depots for Prospectors

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Petroleum Administration for War announced that 14 depots will be established in oil producing areas by July to meet emergency material needs of wildcat operators.

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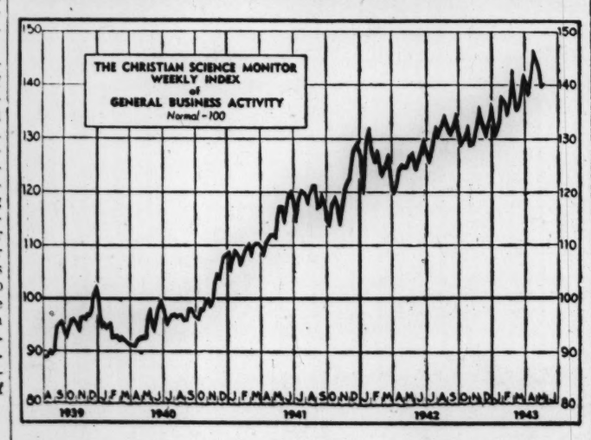
Decline in Monitor Index Of Business Checked in Week



The sharp decline of recent weeks in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity was checked during the third week of May. From 139.6 for the week ended May 15 the index advanced to 140.4 (prel.) for the week ended May 22. This compared with 126.7 for the corresponding week of last year ended May 23.

Moderate gains were recorded for the three components.

Production of electricity continued to rise setting a new all time weekly high, for both the reported total and the index after adjustment for seasonal variation and trend.

Bank debits outside New York City increased more than usual over the middle of the month, while miscellaneous freight carloadings declined less than seasonally for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 22*	May 15	May 23
Combined index	140.4	139.6	126.7
Bk debits outside NYC	166.1	164.7	139.7
Elec power production	138.9	138.3	113.8
Misc. carloadings	136.1	135.7	134.8

*Preliminary.

Where Able Workers Broke Up Street Gangs And Won Youngsters From Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

An experimental youth club which has to some extent broken up street gangs in this city and turned "dead-end kids" from house-breaking to club-making has aroused much interest in educational circles throughout Britain.

"Youth in a City," report of its activities published here by the Board of Education, is timely. Increases in juvenile delinquency in blitzed areas—through closing down of clubs, absence of club leaders, opportunities for crime afforded by the blackout, and general relaxation of discipline—is a wartime problem with which educationists here are seriously concerned. The Sherbourne Road Center, Birmingham, can claim some success in dealing with the problem in a badly blitzed town area.

Only "Roughs" Admitted

The Center aims to meet the recreative needs of young people between 14 and 20 who are not attracted to the Evening Institutes. Only "roughs" were admitted at first and the entries were carefully controlled later, so that the type for whom it was intended would not find it "too respectable."

Throughout the months of the Battle of Britain these young people had rushed home from their work to an evening meal. Then complete with a bundle containing the family bedding they took their place at the entrance to the public air-raid shelter to "book a place." When father or mother came along to the shelter with the younger children, the older sons would go out into the dark streets. Hence street-corner and shop-doorway gangs of boys and girls had formed; morale and morals were bad.

In May, 1941, these gangs were tracked down on street corners and their members invited to the Center. More than 130 were enrolled during the first week—many of whom were determined to smash the Center. They nearly succeeded. "Break it up!" was the order given by the leaders. They climbed up the water pipes, swung on the electric light fittings and pulled them from the ceiling. The first four weeks are described by the workers as a "nightmare," but they did not yield to the temptation to let in more reliable types to stiffen morale. By the end of the fourth week, street contacts had increased the membership roll to 223, 97 girls and 126 boys.

Members were expected to take up some definite occupation or study and "see it through." Subjects chosen were singing, dancing, woodwork and physical training. Mathematics, first aid, homecraft were added later by request of the youth members.

Then there were the clubs—the Model Airplane Club, the Concert Party, the Dramatic Society. The Clubs are managed by the members themselves and are as far as possible self-supporting. Football, cricket and netball teams, cycling, rambling, camping, table tennis, library and canteen are also self-managed and active.

Library is Well Used

All the books in the Center library were chosen by the members and bought out of funds. It is felt that for a center of this kind the library is well used, about 40 exchanges being made each week. The general reading level is low; few read at all, some read only the "comics"; only three had current City Library tickets and eight belonged to "twopenny" libraries.

The Center also tries to provide accommodation for the young folk who have been working hard all day and who need rest in the evening—rest which they cannot get in their overcrowded, noisy homes.

The Center is managed by a members' committee with the Principal, a responsible teacher and registrar as additional members. Interesting sidelights on the difference in qualities necessary for leading the "gang" and for conducting the business of the Club came to light through these elections which were held early in the club life—too early, according to Principal Mr. Hegan. The conspicuous members were elected. They were generally the rowdy ones who turned out to be unreliable when it came to conducting serious business.

Workers in the Center find that there is little loyalty among street gangs. "The leader of a girl gang appears to gain her position by cheekiness and a swift tongue," he says. "She loses her influence in the Center because the boys are too busy playing games to heed her. She usually quiets down and takes to dramatics or dancing or joins with the boys in their games."

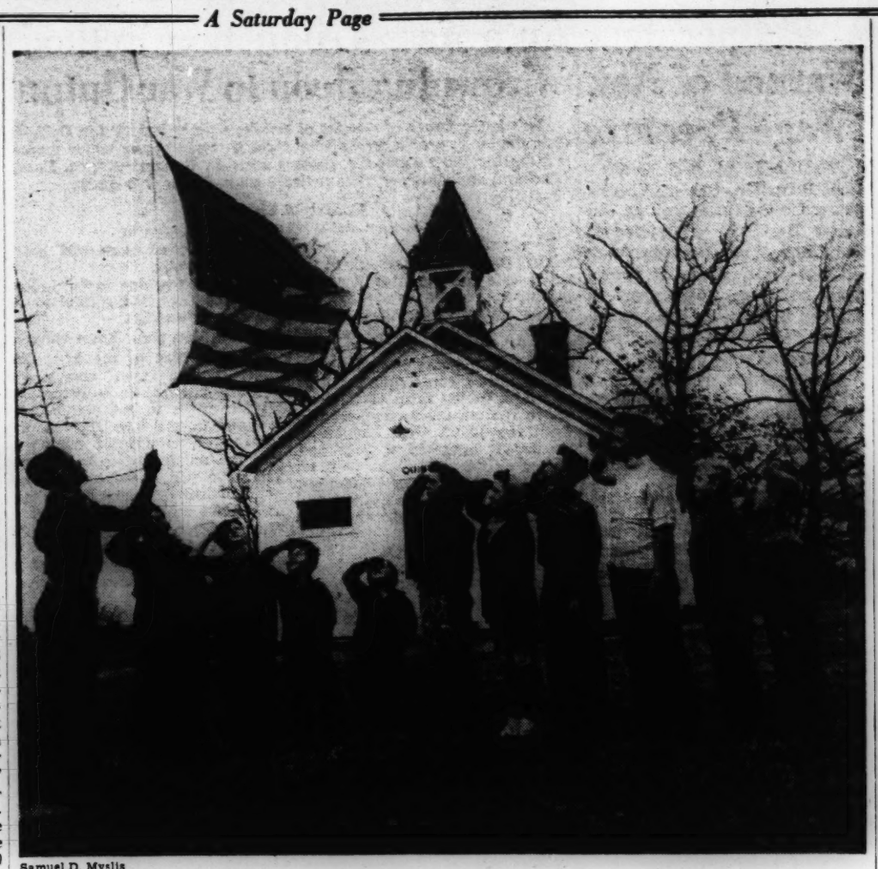
Change is Striking

Summing up the results of two years' work, Mr. Hegan says: "Sixty of our members are in the Forces, and many belong to the Air Training Corps and the Girls' Training Corps.

"We still get some damage done to the premises, but not much on the whole. The change is striking. We hope it will be lasting," he concluded.

The Center was not successful in holding boys and girls in the 14-15 age groups. It has accordingly concentrated on those between 16 and 20 years. The younger folk, it was found, needed different treatment from those whom "Sherbourne" was intended to serve. It was therefore decided to open a Junior Branch. These younger people, many having "dodged" school and evacuation, are responding but slowly to discipline.

Even so, Mr. Hegan feels, the problem of re-creation cannot be solved by dealing only with 14-20 year olds. The Center is having an effect upon life outside the home, but it is doubtful how far it is affecting the press or future homes of the members. Application to the needs of parents of some of the principles of "Sherbourne" would be of immense value in completing the work, Mr. Hegan concludes.



Samuel D. Myslis

"Out Across the Land, Children of Democracy . . . Starry Eyed."

Through the Editor's Window

Disciplining a Child

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The so-called "old-fashioned" discipline, based on fear of harsh words or of swift punishment, and founded on personal absolutism, proved in some ways so false—or shall I say was so frequently misused—that with the greater freedoms of more modern living a serious reaction against it set in. I say serious, because genuine discipline is a right and beautiful thing. We can be thankful that the needs of the hour have brought back a new respect for and appreciation of it.

Children like firmness. It gives them a sense of security. The parent, teacher, or counselor who doesn't make his position clear is doing no real service to the child. As much as possible, however, firmness needs to be separated from fear, and obedience exacted for an understood reason. Even so-called "blind obedience" has on occasion a good reason—emergency protection — and a child can be taught to recognize instantly the tone of voice and manner that demands it. Naturally, the exacting of blind obedience should not be misused.

There are, however, other disciplines. Do we make full use of them?

There is the discipline of work. How many children have almost no chance to profit by the training which regular work gives! Tasks around the home and, later, jobs outside; tasks at school, community projects—we can count on them more than we do for disciplining a child. But it must not be mere "busy-work." It must be useful, and the child will frequently need help in seeing its relation to a larger task, a greater cause.

Then there is the discipline of loyalty to a cause. The neighborhood club exacts it. The service willingly rendered to the gang or to the Scout troop is freighted with opportunities for right discipline.

A good hobby can provide excellent discipline. We may need to encourage it to bring out this benefit to the child. Stamps, making things at a work bench, nature study, any one of a dozen intense interests, if rightly cultivated, build up in a youngster the qualities of character associated with discipline and balance.

There is, too, the discipline of the group. A child needs to learn to make his way with his fellows. Unobtrusively we can watch the child playing ball in the side yard, playing "house" in the corner of the living room, and definitely include in our scheme of things this valuable source of discipline along with all other kinds. This can help us to be more helpful should he get along badly with a group of friends, more alert should he prove domineering with them, less personal when he comes out worsted in a conflict he may have brought upon himself.

But the discipline of democratic family living is unsurpassed. Finding himself as an individual, who is also a member of a group; carrying through a project as a family, whether merely a picnic, redecorating the bedrooms, or conferring over family expenditures; submitting oneself daily, hourly, to the give and take of family needs—all this as wholesome discipline cannot be overestimated. Parents who see the home as a democratic proving ground where such controls can be learned and practiced, and where an atmosphere of mutual consideration and encouragement can prevail, make of family living a positive, active opportunity for the right kind of discipline. Fortunate is the child who is a member of such a group.

Improving Children's Radio Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.

The Family Forum

If children are to receive anything like maximum educational benefits possible of achievement through the theatre's newest and most intimate channel, radio, then parents and teachers must intelligently approach the subject in cooperation with their local stations and plan diversified, constructive programs, declared Miss Gloria Chandler, director of radio and children's theatre work for the Association of Junior Leagues of America, in a three-day institute on radio held here this spring and attended by 135 Georgia educators and representatives of children's organizations.

Current children's programs such as the "Lone Ranger," "Jack Armstrong," and "Superman," are worth while as far as they go, Miss Chandler averred, but they are all of the same pattern. The youth of America could be helped tremendously in their efforts to grasp world affairs and understand our Allies by offering them a planned program of newscasts and dramas designed especially for children. Radio can be an almost unbelievably effective media for teaching children the qualities of justice, consideration for others, helpfulness, respect for human rights, etc., Miss Chandler told her audience.

* * *

Local radio stations, working in conjunction with local educational authorities, are natural laboratories for developing the needed children's programs, Miss Chandler pointed out. She advised that the national radio networks are not set up for such varied tests as are needed, and the National Department of Education in Washington has entirely neglected this field of elementary education.

A radio program called "Amigos Del Sur," currently running on station KFJZ at Forth Worth, Texas, was cited by Miss Chandler as an example of what can be worked out in the way of local educational radio programs for children. It is broadcast every Wednesday at 9:30 a. m., running for 15 minutes, and the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades of the city and county schools within range of KFJZ listen in as a part of their school work. Sponsored by the Texas Electric Company, the program is designed:

"To promote good will with our friends to the South; to arouse interest in and appreciation for the people of Mexico and Central America; to gain knowledge of their customs and mode of living; to supplement the teaching of Spanish in the elementary grades; to stimulate the reading of books and stories about Mexico and Central America; to provide new material to be used in connection with social study units, especially 'our nearest American neighbors.'"

During this series the music teachers have the opportunity of weaving in the folk songs and the National Anthem of each country considered.

* * *

The program is framed around a trip by a teacher and a group of children through Mexico and Central America. The birds, flowers, and other natural beauties of our neighbors to the South are dramatized. The historical points of interest in each country; their native customs, with some explanation for each; their native dress, agricultural products, etc., also come in for their share of attention.

One good subject for any community to begin with, Miss Chandler told her interested audience, is "the story of the place in which we live." Ft. Worth started with this subject two years ago, dramatizing the building of the city by using as a vehicle the moving of a family here from Tennessee in pioneer days and working up to the present. The study of Texas' neighbor, Mexico, was the next natural step.

Each locality has its own interesting history, and Miss Chandler suggests that if educators and parents will but take the initiative with their local stations, they can begin right at home to give their children the kind of radio programs they need, instead of complaining that very little comes over the air that is constructive for youths.

E. R. L., Georgia

Good material for this column is always welcomed. Tell us how you have met some problem in family relations where the children are concerned, or faced successfully some child guidance challenge.—Education Editor.

What the Russians Read

By Fay King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Part Two.

London

As intriguing as the output and wide range of interests and activities of the Soviet newspapers and journals is their make-up. They publish few if any paid advertisements, no competitions for prizes, no police court news or reports of divorce cases; nothing whatever about fashion, sex, murder, suicide or accidents, or about the private life of royalties, millionaires, or national celebrities.

They are wholly concerned with what they call "public affairs," and that covers all matters which actually and vitally affect their readers. Foreign news is copiously provided by the Soviet Telegraph Agency, known as Tass. Their editorials deal with all issues of public policy. Let me quote Sidney and Beatrice Webb. They wrote that the Soviet press was wholly concerned with "exciting stories, full of statistics, of the achievements and successes of this or that factory or farm or school; and, still more frequently, gruesome accounts of the local breakdowns and failures of this or that branch of public administration."

Self-Criticism, Reader Opinion

Self-criticism has been developed to such a degree in the Soviet Union that it astounded me. No one is sacred from open criticism in the press and on the public platform, and a great deal of newspaper space is devoted to the forthright opinions of readers.

The Soviet press is in actual fact a living force among the people. It manages to maintain the closest contact with its readers, and besides its huge army of trained professional journalists, a regular stream of contributions pours in from more than three million factory and village correspondents who report the conditions, grievances, feelings and needs of the people.

Frequent well-organized meetings between groups of readers and newspaper staffs take place for the purpose of openly discussing problems and exchanging opinions—and in this way the closest possible relationship is established between writer and reader.

At one such meeting which I attended, 1,000 readers met the editorial staff of Izvestia for an extremely lively and frank discussion. More than 12,000 readers make it their business to call at the palatial offices of this particular paper every year to complain, congratulate, debate and advise. Between 17,000 and 18,000 call on Pravda.

Brilliant and witty cartoons, revealing statistics, and strong, pointed editorials are main features of the Soviet daily press.

Realism and Genius

It may seem incredible to us that the results of a bumper cotton harvest in Uzbekistan thrill the average Soviet reader to the heart, that an account of how the White Sea Canal was built was a best seller, and statistics of the output of each oil well in the Urals are checked up on anxiously by peasants, factory workers, and intellectuals alike.

But we must also remember that Charles Dickens, Victor Hugo, Heine, and Balzac are as beloved, and as avidly read by Ivan Ivanovitch as are Chekhov, Gorky, and Pushkin, if we would get a true understanding of what the Russians read. The average Soviet citizen has an undoubted admiration for realism and that elusive quality we call "genius."

Part I was published last Saturday

Day Nurseries Where War Workers Are Housed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Housing for war industry workers promises to include day nursery care for children of working mothers, according to trends reported by the National Association of Housing Officials here.

The High Point project in Seattle is cited as an example. Among its 5,200 residents are some 2,000 children. A day nursery for the war workers' children there opens its doors at seven in the morning and keeps the children busy at varied activities until the parents call for them at six in the evening. The housing project furnishes space for the nursery, the public school system provides the staff.

Other day nurseries are found in such housing projects as Sunnydale, San Francisco; Jordan Park, a Negro project in St. Petersburg, Fla.; and Elm Haven, New Haven, Conn.

Different projects get financial support for their day nurseries in different ways. Elm Haven, in New Haven, started its day nursery with the aid of the local community chest. In the Jordan Park, St. Petersburg, project, the sponsor is an inter-racial committee of the Community Welfare Council of the city, representing 16 churches. The local housing authority contributes a six-and-a-half room dwelling unit; the Welfare council furnishes equipment, and employs a matron, and assistant, a cook and a housekeeper. Parents pay a small fee. This nursery is open to children living outside the project as well as in.

The Sunnydale project in San Francisco is operated with a grant from a philanthropic foundation. Sponsor is the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association. Other projects are expected to avail themselves of Lanham Act funds, provided by the Federal Government to aid communities with heavy concentrations of war workers. A Hartford, Conn., war housing project is getting ready to launch a nursery under this federal sponsorship.

Ideas From Your Child's Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How have parents helped the school during the past year, asked the P. T. A. Here are some of the answers to this question as given by teachers in a grade school in Evanston, Ill.

* * *

"The mother who has been my 'room chairman' has been unusually helpful, not only at expected times but at so many other times and in so many extra ways. She drops in at school quite frequently and seems to know instinctively what she may do to be most helpful. During the winter, for example, she frequently came for her child a little early just so that she could help other children with their wraps."

* * *

"If a child is to work happily and successfully, he must feel like working. Thoughtful parents remember that a child should have at least 10 hours of sleep each night, and that some require even more. In addition there should be rest periods at intervals during the day. Physical check-ups should be made frequently, and reports upon these should be shared with the teacher. Only when the teacher understands the child's condition can she co-operate most effectively."

* * *

"Teachers always are much interested in the remarks written on the returned report cards. Parents are being definitely helpful when they remember to transmit suggestions and encouragement in this manner."

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For Information About Good Schools
consult the advertisements published on the Saturday Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor. They direct you to schools whose standards appeal to Monitor readers.

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Joe Cronin Finds Young Culberson an Apt Pupil

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dom Di Maggio was a great favorite at Fenway Park. The "Little Professor" could run down almost any fly ball in center field which did not go up against a barrier, and in his quiet way he hustled as consistently as any man in the American League. It was a cinch, therefore, that anyone who came along to replace him would be criticized—judged as a center fielder by the standard set by Di Maggio himself. And there were few ball hawks in baseball equal to Dominic.

But Joe Cronin thinks that he has found the boy to fill the gap acceptably. Leon "Ely" Culberson, who very much dislikes his nickname, can run down a fly ball and catch it, and is a willing pupil in the batter's box. He has much to learn, but at least has impressed the manager of the Red Sox as the sort of boy who can be taught. Culberson seems to have the equipment.

Scouted by Daly

Tom Daly scouted Culberson, and the Red Sox coach must have looked beyond the averages, for the Louisville rookie was no better than fair at bat when purchased by the Boston club. In fact, a few days before the deal was made, Leon's average was a mere .170, and he must have been wondering if the Louisville club—a Red Sox farm—would send him down the river to Scranton in the class A Eastern League. He had started at Scranton in 1941 and '42, and was in the American Association on trial. But Daly liked his speed in the field and on the bases, and saw in him possibilities at the plate.

Born in Bartow, Ga., Culberson went through high school there, then to prep school in Rome, Ga. Having built up a reputation as a schoolboy football star, he was offered a scholarship at the University of Georgia.

"I worked a six-hour day at football in exchange for my college expenses," Culberson told me. "They had us walking through plays in the gym at 8 o'clock in the morning, and scrimmaging from 2 until 5 or 6 in the afternoon.

First Homer

"But I had been playing semipro baseball on the side, week ends, and finally decided to forget school and play for a living," the Georgia boy continued. "Kannapolis of the Georgia State League offered me a contract to play third base and I was on my way. I spent '41 and '42 at Scranton, and sure was pleased when that promotion to Louisville came this spring. Then when they told me about going to the Red Sox, I was plenty happy and plenty scared. My biggest thrill? I suppose it was that home run I hit in Detroit last week. I hit it real good, too," he concluded, with a hitch of his belt.

The Detroit Tigers, here for the week end for a series with the Red Sox, had as their featured performer in the batter's box Mike Higgins, otherwise known as Pinky, who is no stranger to Bostonians. Mike had a back seat when the Tigers went to training camp this spring. But no rookie was able to crowd him out of the infield, and it is well for the Bengals. The veteran third baseman came here one of the league's top clouters and one of the paramount reasons why the Automobile City team is in the heart of this mad flag scramble.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	17	13	.567
Cleveland	17	13	.567
New York	15	12	.556
Detroit	14	13	.519
Philadelphia	16	15	.516
Boston	13	18	.419
St. Louis	10	14	.417
Chicago	10	14	.417

Results May 28

Cleveland 5, Boston 2.
New York 2, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 2.
St. Louis at Washington, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	22	11	.667
St. Louis	19	11	.633
Boston	15	12	.556
Philadelphia	15	15	.500
Cincinnati	15	16	.484
New York	14	18	.438
Pittsburgh	12	16	.429
Chicago	9	22	.290

Results May 28

St. Louis 2, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 11, Philadelphia 8.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 2.

Briefs . . . The Tigers close here with a double-header tomorrow . . . The St. Louis Browns open a four-game stay here by playing a twin bill on Monday, the holiday . . . Luke Sewell's club was bad news to the Sox all last year . . . Meanwhile, the touring Braves play two at Chicago tomorrow and another pair at Pittsburgh on Monday . . . It will be a real test for the Coleman-Kelly mound staff, but you can expect it to hold up.

Both the Red Sox and the Braves lost yesterday, the former bowing to Cleveland 5-2 and the latter to the St. Louis Cardinals 2-1 in 10 innings. . . . Losing pitchers were Ken Chase for the Sox and Red Barrett for the Braves. . . . The Stengelmen, incidentally, have now lost four of their last five engagements.

Schoolboy Hurler Signed by Phils

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia Phillies have announced that George Eyrich, 18-year-old schoolboy pitching sensation of Reading, Pa., has been signed to a contract and will leave his home after graduating from high school to join the team in Pittsburgh.

Eyrich, pitching for Reading High in the Eastern Pennsylvania Scholastic League won six games this spring, five of them shutouts, allowed only two runs and 17 hits while fanning 79 batters. He is a speedball specialist.

Garden Dividend

A dividend of six dollars per share on preferred stock has been announced by the Board of Directors of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation. The dividend is payable to stockholders on record as of May 20.

Chess

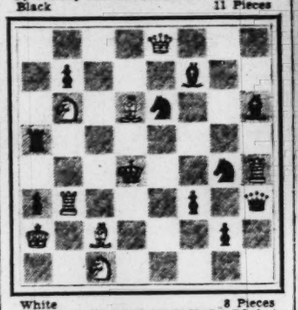
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 29, 1943

Problem No. 2557

By Burney M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

4Q3/1p3b2/1Kt1Bkt2b/r7/3k2ktR/pR3p1q/-K1B3p1/2K5

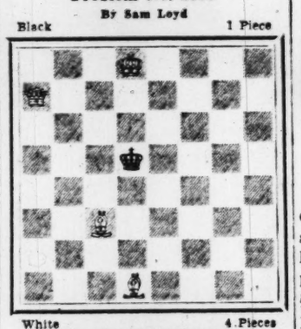
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2558

By Sam Loyd

Black — 1 Piece



White — 4 Pieces

3K4/Q7/8/3k4/8/2B5/8/3B4

White to play and mate in three

(Of this problem, in "Chess for Fun and Chess for Blood," Edward Lasker writes: "This is a problem which I think could convert any chess player into a problem fan who had previously neglected this branch of chess.")

Solutions to Problems

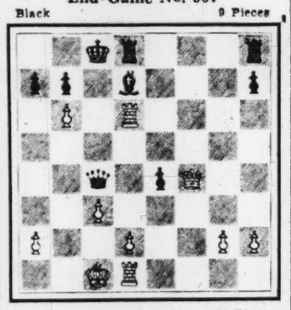
No. 2555. Kt-K6

No. 2556.
1. Q-Kt8 — KxQR
2. Kt-Kt4ch — KxKR
1. Kt-B4ch — B-B3
2. Q-Kt8ch — B-K3
1. Q-B8ch — threatens
2. Kt-B6

End-Game No. 666. White wins: 1 Kt-Kt5ch, PxKt; 2 BxPch, K-Kt2; 3 B-Qch, K-R3; 4 P-Q4, P-Kt5; 5 BxP, K-Kt4; 6 P-B4ch, KxB; 7 Q-Kt3ch, K-R4; 8 Q-R3 mate.

End-Game No. 667

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

White to play and win

(A brilliancy from "A Golden Treasury of Chess," won by Blackburne in a Birmingham (England) simultaneous in 1907.)

Ventnor City Tournament

The fifth annual Ventnor City Invitation Tournament is to be held July 3 to July 10, according to R. W. Wayne, tournament director. Among those invited to play are Weaver W. Adams, J. Levin, A. Mengarini, A. S. Pinkus, A. E. Santasiere, G. Shainswit, and A. Yanofsky.

The scene of play will be on the new Municipal Pier. The previous tournaments have been helped financially by the municipality, but this year such support is not available, and private contributions are solicited by the tournament director, whose address is 239 N. Dudley Avenue, Ventnor City, N. J. He guarantees that all such contributions will be used exclusively for the prize fund. This annual tournament has become a fixture, and much keen competition and worthy play has developed in the four preceding events.

Speed Championship

The National Speed Championship will be held July 4 at the Capitol Hotel. L. Walter Stephens, vice-president of the United States Chess Federation, is in charge. Reuben Fine, who won last year, just ahead of Reshevsky, is expected to compete, along with such experts as Reshevsky, Kashdan, Horowitz, and Pinkus.

Offhand Brilliancy

Herman Helms, who has guided the American Chess Bulletin for forty years, frequently is a competitor in New York Rapid Transit tournaments, held weekly by the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs. Recently he visited Gordon's Chess Center, in Times Square, where he won the brilliancy below. Naturally Black's play was inferior, but one of the virtues of offhand play is that players do not hesitate to speculate, and the result is interesting and brilliant combinative play.

King's Knight Opening

Helms White	Mochet Black	Helms White	Mochet Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 PxPep	B-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 R-Kch	K-B
3 B-QB4	Kt-Q5 (a)	12 PxP	Q-Q3
4 KtxKt	PxKt	13 B-KB4	Q-B3
5 P-Q3	Kt-B3	14 B-Q5	QxP (B7)
6 Castles	B-K2	15 B-R6ch	KtxB
7 P-K5	Kt-Kt	16 QxB	R-KKt
8 Q-R5	P-KKt3	17 R-K8ch	KxR
9 Q-B7	P-Q4	18 Q-Q8 mate	

(a) This is probably good only if White obliges with 4 KtxP, Q-Kt4, and possibly 5 KtxBP, QxKtP; 6 R-B, QxKPch; 7 B-K2, Kt-B6 mate.

English Game

This game, played in the London Workers' Chess League, shows how one of England's strongest masters defeated Rupert Cross, her strongest blindfold expert.

Queen's Pawn Game

Cross White	Winter Black	Cross White	Winter Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	10 P-KR3	KKt-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	11 B-K3	P-B4
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	12 K-R2	P-B5
4 B-Kt2	P-Q3	13 PxP	PxP
5 P-K4	QKt-Q2	14 RxKt	P-B6
6 Kt-K2	Castles	15 B-K3	Kt-K4
7 Castles	P-K4	16 B-R	Q-R5
8 P-Q5	P-QR4	Resigns	
9 QKt-B3	Kt-B4		

Daily Retains Lead

H. B. Daly continues to lead the Massachusetts State Championship now drawing to a close at the Boston City Club. So far he has won thirteen consecutive games, with two remaining. In second position is Dr. G. Katz, who has won eleven and drawn two for a score of 12-1. Other leaders are Jacobs, 10-2; Welch, 10½-4½; Sturgis, 8-5; Magri, 7½-5½; Gates, 6-5.

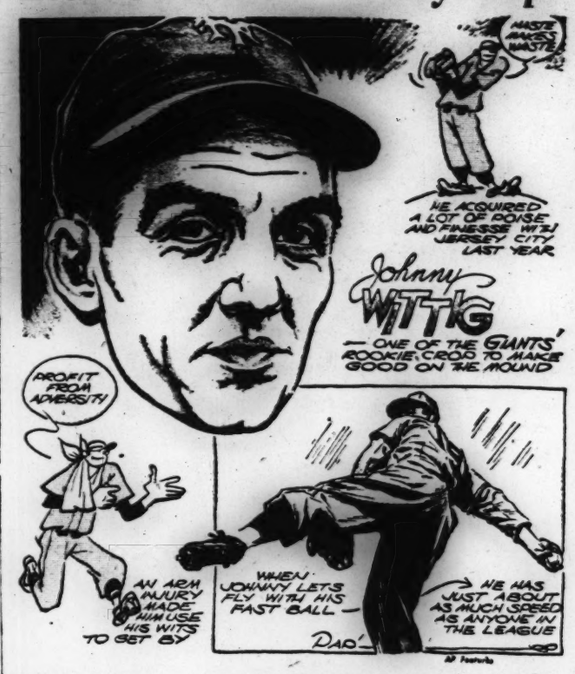
Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Bobby Feller of Cleveland pitched 7-to-4 victory over Detroit for the seventh win of season and Bucky Walters of Cincinnati blanked Pirates, 4 to 0, for eighth straight verdict.

MENNEN
TALCUM FOR MEN

Learns Lesson —By Pap'



Johnny Wittig has learned the one lesson that should make him a valuable addition to the Giants' hurling staff. Like many a young pitcher, Wittig was blessed with a good fast ball. When Johnny cut loose with his hard, fast one it was just about the equal of the best in the business. The trouble was that Johnny had a notion that he could throw it past the batters. In the minors that was all right, but when Johnny moved up to the big show for a trial, he found out that a pitcher had to use his head as well as his arm.

Johnny learned his lesson under Pancho Snyder with the Jersey City Giants last season. When he injured his arm throwing fast balls, he realized that he had to resort to clever stuff to get by. And the experience served to convince him that there is a lot more to pitching than merely trying to fog the ball past the batter.

Wittig had a good season with Jersey City, ending the year with a game in the final play-offs against Syracuse in which he allowed no hits and no runs for 10 and two-thirds innings. Having learned his lesson well, Johnny is proving his usefulness to the Giants.

N. E. Senior Golfers Set For Tourney at Woodland

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By train, trolley, bus, bicycle, and even shanks' mare, the New England senior golfers will gather at Woodland next Tuesday and Wednesday for their 22nd annual tournament. There won't be as many as usual. That hardly could be expected under the circumstances. It is a bit arduous for these seniors to tote their clubs and a change of clothing in public conveyances, perhaps necessitating three or four transfers.

But a lot of these comparative oldsters in years are young in spirit and many of them can hark back to the days when automobiles were few or practically non-existent, so that it will be only turning back the hands of the clock to be traveling by train or trolley. It may be a bit more inconvenient after the years of automobile luxury, but not a complete barrier to the pleasure of participation in an event which, to many, is their golfing high light each season.

Membership Down

The Seniors' Association has suffered a decrease in membership, same as in the last World War, so that its roll now contains only 161 names as against a complement of 200, and in contrast to some years when it has had a full membership and substantial waiting list. There is one significant factor, however, in the decrease. When members arrive at the age of 80 years they automatically go into the "Gold Star" class, which essentially is an "honorary membership," without dues. That group now has grown to 18, with Walter G. Kendall the dean.

One change in this year's program which probably will meet with general approval is the holding of the dinner the second night, June 2, because play will be all done, the winners known, and the prizes can be delivered in person to the fortunates who are on hand.

"Baby" of Tournament

The "baby" of the tournament this year, at least the most prominent recruit to Senior ranks, will be Raymond Robert Gorton of Brae Burn. Twenty-nine years ago he tied for low gross in the medal rounds of the National amateur championship at Ekwanok, the year Francis Ouimet won the title, and earlier that same year he was runner-up to Ouimet in the Massachusetts amateur championship at Wollaston. Fifteen years ago at Brae Burn he took Bobby Jones an extra hole in the National amateur and he can still click on the golf course.

Another tournament on next week's docket is the Townsend Cup competition for classes A, B, and C of the Women's State Association, scheduled for Thursday at Brae Burn. It will be foursomes play and perhaps need not be from the same club. Opinion is by no means unanimous among the association executives listed in the season's schedule, at least while the gasoline emergency continues; but at least one of the officers considered it only fair to the girls to grant them the privilege of playing, provided they were keen enough about it to use public conveyances to get to and from the club.

Brae Burn Fortunate

Brae Burn, it may be added, is particularly fortunate in transportation facilities, which fact, together with the popularity of the Townsend Cup tournament, helped sway the executives. They likewise are aware that the Brae Burn women's member-guest tournament Tuesday of this week had a rather astonishingly large field of 80. Moreover, the first association tournament of the season, held on four different clubs, had a total turnout of 86 with fields cut down at a couple of the clubs on account of dearth of caddies, and the tournament scheduled for a week ago Thursday, canceled because of inclement weather, had every prospect of a much larger attendance.

Now for one of those, "Lest we forget" paragraphs. Several weeks ago the United States Golf Association sent a notice to the press, and to all golf clubs, urging that they run a series of tournaments for the benefit of the Red Cross and the National War Fund, but urging specifically that they do so anyway over the Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day week ends. They urged that private clubs charge an entry fee of a dollar and public courses 50 cents or more, as might be advisable, and that all the fees be turned over to these beneficiaries named. The Red Cross has agreed to award certificates to winners. Last year the holiday and other benefit tournaments yielded $101,301. This year's returns hardly can be expected to maintain that scale, in view of automobile restrictions, but, Memorial week end is here; the rest is up to the clubs and the golfers.

Tennis Stars Lost in War

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—If the war would end today and Davis Cup tennis could be resumed next week, athletes with names as foreign as some of the present-day battle sites would be the competitors, says Mary Hardwick, one-time British net queen.

Miss Hardwick, the wife of Charles Hare since early this year and a member of the Wightman Cup team, says that five of Europe's most widely known tennis internationalists have been killed in action and that many others have been wounded.

"Three of those who are gone are Christian Boussus, Martin Legey, and John Lesueur of France. England has lost Ronald Shays and Belgium reports Andre La Croix was killed in action," explains Miss Hardwick, who was born near the famed Wimbledon Stadium.

"You Americans will best remember, perhaps, that Adrian Quist and John Bromwich took the Davis Cup to Australia in 1939—the play between the two countries starting on the very same day that my country declared war on Germany.

"And if tomorrow could be a day of peace with Australia and the United States meeting again for the cup, Bromwich and Quist would be unable to compete. Both, I understand, have finished their big-time tennis careers."

Miss Hardwick, here for a brief visit before going to Atlantic City to play an exhibition for the soldiers there, was surprised at the announcement last week that Baron Gottfried Von Cramm of Germany had been captured in Tunisia.

Not only have the men internationalists suffered, Miss Hardwick added, but Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, who played Anita Lizana of Chile for the United States women's title in 1937, has been unheard from since the German invasion of her country.

Williams Drops Sports Program

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP) — Williams College is aligned among the ranks of New England institutions which have dropped intercollegiate sports for the duration.

Albert Osterhout, Graduate Director of Athletics, has announced that the Ephmen had decided to be the first of the "Little Three," which includes Amherst and Wesleyan, to halt all competition.

However, Williams has 400 preflight students and expects 400 more July 1 under the Navy's V-12 program so the possibility is not hopeless.

Labored in Vain

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Holy Cross labored for three years to get Harvard on its football schedule. The date was arranged for—you guessed it—this year. So the Crimson ups and cancels its gridiron program.

Major League Leaders

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .341; Frey, Cincinnati, .339.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 26; Camilli, Brooklyn, 24.
Runs batted in—Herman, Brooklyn, 25; DiMaggio, Pittsburgh, 22.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 44; Frey and McCormick, Cincinnati, and Vaughan, Brooklyn, 41.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 13; McCarthy, Boston, Vaughan, Brooklyn, and DiMaggio, Pittsburgh, 9.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 8; Russell, Pittsburgh, 4.
Home runs—Ott and Maynard, New York, Litwhiler, Philadelphia, and DiMaggio, Pittsburgh, 4.
Stolen bases—Murtaugh, Philadelphia, and Gustine, Pittsburgh, 4.
Pitching—Allen, Brooklyn, 3-0; Newsom, Brooklyn, 5-1.

American League

Batting—Stephens, St. Louis, .371; Higgins, Detroit, .330.
Runs—White, Philadelphia, 21; Keller, New York, 18.
Runs batted in—Spence, Washington, 20; Johnson, Washington, Bloodworth, Detroit, and Siebert, Philadelphia, 18.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 38; White, Philadelphia, 36.
Doubles—Bloodworth, Detroit, 10; Clary, Washington, 9.
Triples—Keller, New York, 3; eleven players tied with 2.
Home runs—Keller, New York, 5; Gordon, New York, and Chartak, St. Louis, 3.
Stolen bases—Moses, Chicago, 6; Case, Washington, 5.
Pitching—Carrasquel, Washington, 4-0; Dean and Smith, Cleveland, 3-0.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League

Portland 3, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 2, Sacramento 0.
San Francisco 8, Seattle 3.
San Diego 4, Hollywood 0.

International League

Syracuse 3, Newark 3.
Baltimore 5, Jersey City 4.
Toronto 5, Montreal 4.
Rochester at Buffalo, postponed.

American Association

St. Paul 6-3, Louisville 3-1.
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 0.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 5, Minneapolis 2.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 3, Memphis 1.
Birmingham 3, Nashville 0.
Atlanta 2, Little Rock 1.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Hartford 8, Utica 4.
Elmira 4, Wilkes-Barre 0.
Scranton 5, Binghamton 1.
Springfield 4-4, Albany 1-8.

Bartley Signs

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP) — The Brooklyn Dodgers have signed Boyd Bartley, captain of this year's University of Illinois baseball team.

Bartley, who received a substantial bonus for signing, batted .406 in intercollegiate ball this spring. He is a shortstop.

Tiger Senior Tops Hitters In Baseball

Roy Talcott of Princeton was the leading hitter, Bob Latimer of Pennsylvania was the top base stealer, and Don Clay and Ed Bell, both of Cornell, were the best pitchers, according to the final statistics for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, which were released today.

Talcott, whose pitching paved the way for the Tigers' team championships in 1941 and '42 as he took 17 of 18 starts, failed to win a league game for the Orange and Black this season. But the trouble he had with his arm had no effect on his work at the plate and the Nassau senior held down an outfield position while he compiled a mark of .385 to become the fourth Princetonian in seven years to win the Charles H. Blair bat. Catchers Rolfe Paine, Brooks Jones, and Bill MacCoy are the Tigers who preceded him.

Four in One Game

Latimer was credited with stealing seven bases in the eight contests which Penn played, the fleet Quaker shortstop getting four to his account in a single contest with Columbia on May 5. H ewill receive the Princeton A. A. Trophy for his ability in this department.

Earned run averages of 1.80 each placed Clay and Bell in the front rank of the pitchers, although the unfavorable weather prevented them from working more than 15 innings apiece. Princeton's John Eide, with a mark of 1.98 over a stretch of 41 innings, is also deserving of mention.

Clay and Ralph Cox, the latter a Naval pre-flight student at Penn, were both unbeaten in two starts for the best pitching average. Several other hurlers each registered a pair of wins but dropped decisions along the way.

Tie for Title

The league title itself wound up in a tie for the third time in the 14-year history of the circuit, Penn and Cornell tieing at a mark of .750 each as the Quakers took six of eight and the Ithacans three of four games they were able to play. It was in 1939 that the Big Red and Harvard tied for the championship and, as was the case this year, arrangements for a play-off could not be completed. Similar circumstances surrounded the Dartmouth-Harvard stalemate in 1936. Cornell won the title outright in 1940, but this is the first time since 1931 that Penn has had a share in the honors.

Team batting was paced by Columbia, with a mark of .236, while Dartmouth's .970 in the field took first place in that department. Cancellation of three doubleheaders—Cornell - Dartmouth, Cornell - Columbia and Dartmouth-Columbia—marred the already abbreviated season, leaving these teams each with four unplayed games. Yale and Harvard had dropped out of the circuit for the duration of the war before play began this year.

Baseball's Big Six

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Stephens, Browns	20	70	11	26	.371
Musial, Cardinals	31	120	26	44	.341
Frey, Reds	30	121	15	41	.339
Herman, Dodgers	33	117	16	39	.333
Higgins, Tigers	27	103	11	34	.330
Lindell, Yankees	27	96	8	31	.323

Runs Batted In

National League		American League	
Herman, Dodgers	25	Spence, Senators	20
Di Maggio, Pirates	22	Johnson, Senators	18
Elliott, Pirates	19	Bloodworth, Tigers	18
		Siebert, Athletics	18

Home Runs

National League		American League	
Ott, Giants	4	Keller, Yankees	3
Maynard, Giants	4	Chartak, Browns	3
Litwhiler, Phillies	4	Gordon, Yankees	3
Di Maggio, Pirates	4		

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Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

PIANOS WANTED

Immediate Cash for Your
SPINET or GRAND
Hardman, Peck & Co. Established 1842
Call Robertson, Plaza 3-1100, New York City

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 36 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, TRO. 4620.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Orientals Hand-Washed, Repaired, Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIRGAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1885

RUGS FOR SALE

SUBSTANTIAL reduction on new Anglo-Persian rug, 11' 3" by 15'. Inquire of Superintendent, Kenilworth Apartments, Alden Park, Germantown, Philadelphia.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
6 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-6000

NAP-OL Rug Cleaning Process
OSCAR O. POEHMER & SON
453 4th Avenue, N. Y. C. AS 4-7650

RUGS 81 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN FINE RUG CLEANING
Also Expert Repairing. — Phone HIG 4100
Express Paid One Way on Out-of-Town Orders
ADAMS & SWETT 120 Kemble St. BOSTON

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks. Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tal 3400

WALLPAPERS

BAILEY WALLPAPER CO.
63 Summer Street, heart of Boston; largest variety of leading makes of wallpaper. Special price considerations to property owners.

WANTED TO BUY

PRESSURE COOKER
Want to buy, or rent for canning season. Box A-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Small portable radio and garden tractor. MRS. J. A. DUTCHER, Greene, N. Y.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVAGE'S
BAKERY
Try Our Old Fashion Salt Rising Bread
Plaza Stores 2236 Highland Ave. Phone 7-9180

When shopping down town, have your lunch and tea at our balcony tea-room.

Loveman's

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Feature Women's Clothes of Distinction
Women's Dresses—sheers—cottons
Women's Suits
Women's Blouses
The Fashion Shop
213 WEST NINTH STREET

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Executive 4578 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Della's Delicacy Shop
Original designs for Birthday and Wedding Cakes.
6709 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md., or
1405 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.
FINE ARTS
Picture Framing
Pictures—Greeting Cards
1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1758 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6967

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
32 East Adams Street Phone 5-7900

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 33445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
It's the SMART way to save!
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5716

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Fla.

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Buck's
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MACON
(Continued)

For Your Canning
Fruit jars, jelly glasses and cans
Karsten-Denson Co.
Phone 5411 510 Third Street

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

R. L. STEPHENS
Macon's Finest Specialty Shop for Misses and Women
Phone 5600 319 Cherry Street

Maine

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower
SEEDS
E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

Brighten your home with
Kem-Tone
The modern miracle wall finish
We have greeting cards for every occasion
D. & M. ART COMPANY
192 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Victory Garden
has started to grow
on the
THIRD FLOOR
Betty Mitchell is here to help you place and plant yours
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

SIXTY YEARS
on the same corner
attest our Reliability in the jewelry line!
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
PORTLAND, MAINE

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Harmon & Newcomb Inc.
Fashions for Men
593 Congress Street Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EXCITING
COSTUME JEWELRY
That transforms a simple afternoon frock into a dramatic date affair.
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Furnish your home from wall to wall at
The Greenlaw Furniture Co.
60 Third Street Tel. 1141-W
Superlative Values made to last and Satisfy.
Terms to suit your convenience.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lovely Washable Dresses
$3.98 to $7.98
Many Styles, Tailored or Dress-Up Types. Smart and Right Looking for Every Occasion.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
133 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

In the Land of the Sky
IVEY'S
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANED
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2155

DURHAM

VARSITY
Men's Shop
115 E. Main Street
Styled Merchandise for Men

BELK-LEGGETT CO.
Durham's Shopping Center
318 W. Main Street

NOVELTY DRESS MATERIALS
and
HOUSEFURNISHING MATERIALS
moderately priced
at
THE TEXTILE STORE
115 N. Mangum Street Tel. F-4531

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

RITCHIE, *Florist*
87-89 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE ALEX. 0405

RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Stret
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Dial 80186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS ILIAD'S
Leading Rug Cleaning Plant in Tidewater Virginia
Oriental Rug Sales and Service
Rugs Cleaned, Repaired
Mothproofed, Stored
TERMS: CASH
Dial 23342 624 Botetourt Street

RICHMOND

Kem-Tone
For Painting Walls, Ceilings
For Painting Over Wall Paper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1017 E. Main Phone 25765

West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharine's, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ogilvy's
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
345-347 Bank Street 3-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO

A. J. Stone
HAIRDRESSING SALON
M. WILSON
ALVA BARNICUTT
PERMANENT WAVES
Open Tues., Fri. Evenings
HY 0404

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Lyndhurst 1343 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Try Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Dryecleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

TISDALL'S—*Jewellers*
161 Yonge Street
ADelaide 3369
Home of fine gifts at thrifty prices

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	C	B	E	T	H
O	▨	O	A	R	▨	A
B	E	R	T	R	A	M
I	▨	O	▨	A	▨	L
L	O	N	▨	N	E	E
E	L	A	N	D	▨	T
	D	▨	I	▨	I	
D	▨	C	L	O	C	K
A	D	A	▨	B	E	E
N	▨	V	▨	E	▨	L
C	H	I	R	R	U	P
E	▨	A	G	O	▨	I
D	U	R	A	N	T	E

ONTARIO
(Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
LADIES' SUITS 2 Pce Nip Length Jacket $1.50
CALL Dechaux FRONTENAC 3131

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 Telephon BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's smartest Departmental Stores—
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Johannesburg

Always in the forefront with something new in seasonable Fashions
CAFES and REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa
(Continued from previous page)

DURBAN

The Departmental Store with an Ideal

At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.

Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.

235, Pine Street Phone 20521

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
252, West St. Phone 23371
Residence 22932

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 Germiston
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

Phone 34-2042
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PIETERMARITZBURG

Co-operative Society Ltd.
138, Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP.
For Highest Quality Goods At the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2233—3 LINES

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Panel Beaters. Duco Spraying.
Motor Trimming. Springsmiths.
Day Ph. 2644—Night Ph. 4428
373, LONGMARKET STREET

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter.
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz St. Phone 4809

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI" CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri" Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-885

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
430 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

GORDON CLARKE
Seedsman Florist
Floral Tributes for all occasions. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the highest quality. Bedding Plants in endless variety.
Queen Street Opp. Smith & Caughey
PHONES 46-254, 18-126
Auckland

ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-025 Herald Bldg. 131 Queen St.

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling Repairs Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

WELLINGTON

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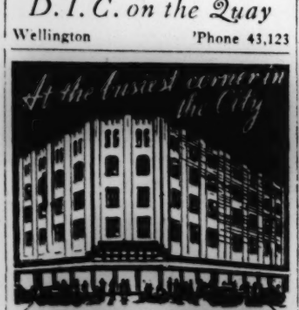

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Refused a Profit

Vancouver, Wash.

A local farmer decided to go into some other line of work and was selling his farm machinery at an auction. There was a considerable gathering of interested farmers from far and near who had come to buy what they could. One piece of machinery valued at about $500 was so much in demand that the bidding became frantic and mounted to $2,000. Then the farmer stopped the auction and lots were drawn to determine who would be allowed to buy the machine. After the purchaser was determined the machine was sold at cost price.

It is indeed refreshing to know that there are people who refuse to take advantage of situations for personal gain.

—Mrs. E. M., Portland, Ore.

In Lighter Vein

The Hammer

It's the only knocker in the world that does any good.
It keeps its head.
It doesn't fly off the handle.
It keeps pounding away.
It finds the point, then drives it home.
It looks at the other side, too, and thus often clinches the matter.
It makes mistakes, but when it does, it starts all over.—Lookout.

Changed His Mind

Two Scotsmen were discussing the domestic unhappiness of a mutual friend. "Aye, aye," said one, "Jamie Thompson has a sair time wi' that wife o' his."

"What else can ye expect?" said the other scornfully. "The puir creature marit after coortin' for only seven year. Man, he had nae chance to ken the woman in sic a short time. When I was coortin' I coorted for 20 year."

An amused listener to this conversation ventured to ask if this long courtship had ensured connubial bliss, whereupon the old Scotsman replied:

"I tell ye I coorted for 20 year and in that time I kent what woman was, and so I didna marry."

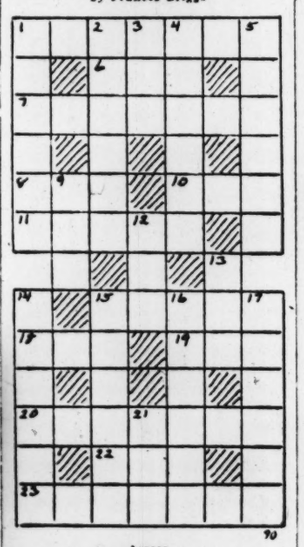
—Pathfinder

A Verse for Today . . .

There is no want to them that fear him. . . . They that seek the LORD *shall not want any good thing.*—Ps. 34:9, 10

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What Shakespearean character succeeds Duncan as king?
6—What implement is used in a skiff?
7—Who is hero of Jane Austen's "Mansfield Park"?
8—So-called "Man of a Thousand Faces" was known to film followers by what given name?
10—Born.
11—What is either of two large African antelopes?
13—What article of furniture is mentioned in Hickory, Dickory, Dock?
18—What is a city of Oklahoma?
19—Insect.
20—Crickets are said to do what?
22—Past.
23—What movie comedian gets his nickname from his prominent nose?

Down
1—What is Alabama's second largest city?
3—What is an irregularly luminous envelope surrounding sun, beyond the chromosphere?
3—The great vampire is what?
4—What is a short trip to discharge the business of another?
5—What Shakespearean character gives a famous soliloquy?
6—Aged.
12—What is the male nilgai called?
13—Sherbet is what?
14—Old Dame Trot did what when Tom played his pipe?
15—What is the prepared and salted roe of sturgeon and certain other large fish used as a relish?
16—Who is consort of Queen Titania in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
17—What is a breed of Australian sheep dog?
21—Royal Garrison Artillery (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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Scrap Is Now Raining on the Axis!

Your old kettle or broken lawnmower may have landed on Berlin the other night as part of a blockbuster. Artzybasheff, Russian-born artist, cleverly and realistically portrays the role your scrap donations are playing in defeating Hitler & Co.

All great men have lived by hope; not what they saw, but what they believed in, made their strength.

—JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE

Daily Anecdote

When Edison Failed

Thomas Edison had so many triumphs as an inventor that his biographers can hardly be blamed for overlooking one failure. It came about while Barney Gilhooly worked as general utility man in Edison's first laboratory. Barney lived back of the New Jersey "meadows" and drove a horse back and forth to work.

Mornings he would gladly have slept much later, but around dawn he had to rise and give his horse its breakfast.

One day Barney tackled his boss with his problem. He wondered if Mr. Edison couldn't develop some sort of contrivance that could be operated from his house and which would dole out the regular morning ration of oats to his steed.

Intrigued by the very idea, Edison was not long in working out a device. With his assistant, he drove to Barney's barn and installed it. The oats were placed in a bin at a top of a chute and all Barney had to do was press a button to release the proper quantity.

The next morning Barney did as he had been told. While he lingered about his house enjoying his extra leisure, he glowed over his boss's triumph.

But when he strolled down to the barn, he was not so happy. First, he discovered his horse in a neighbor's orchard. Then he noticed a big hole in the side of his barn.

It appeared that the Gilhooly horse didn't appreciate inventive genius. At the first rumbling of the overhead chute it had reared back in such fright that it knocked loose the boards of its stall, and then bolted through the opening.

Edison's invention was discarded. The automatic feeder was never tried out again, and a sad but wiser Barney Gilhooly resumed his early morning trips to the barn. If the inventor ever sought a patent in this case, it's not on record.

Did You Know That—

Dry climate plants like the cactus are known as succulents? They have enlarged stems which store water for use when the soil does not supply enough.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"Don't forget what you promised, Sis—twenty-five cents for scarin' you with this mouse."

Aiding the War Effort

Nearly 58 per cent of the nation's small manufacturing concerns are engaged directly or indirectly in war production.

A 10,000-ton Liberty ship can carry 8,000 tons of flour overseas, enough to make 24,000,000 loaves of bread for American soldiers.

Proper seating for industrial workers may increase output: the installation of sit-stand seats in a metal-polishing unit in one plant was followed by a 32 per cent production increase.

Fire-fighting equipment in industrial and other plants is now being fitted with strong, light, molded plastic nozzles to save metals.

Brevities

Detroit News: In the field of the short story, an examination of 15 popular magazines reveals a remarkable state of affairs. Only lieutenants fall in love.

Punch ©: "Slugs won't eat your young lettuces if the latter are sprayed with a mixture of soot and soft soap," declares a gardening expert. Nor would we!

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED— BARBERS.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*First Radish*

By Le Pelley

I CAN'T WAIT ANY LONGER — I'VE GOT TO SAMPLE A RADISH !!
ALL RIGHT JUST ONE
HERE GOES
EASY DOES IT
HOW WAS IT ?? ON THE PACKAGE IT SAYS THEY'RE CRISP AND ICY !!
CRISP, MAYBE... .. BUT ICY ??
BOY... THEY'RE JUST THE OPPOSITE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Oh, Well," Says the Boss, "You Expect the FirstSwim to Be Cold!"*

By Rodgers

"Hum-m-" said the Boss this A.M "It looks warm enough—"
"But maybe I'd better try it first."
I don't know why he bothered to test it!
He decided he was going in swimming before he even left home!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Did She Bring Butter, Too?*

By The Hagers

Said Ted Webb, "Well, I learned one thing,— That nightingales don't always sing."
"The concert, Ted, will be all right. We're having it tomorrow night."
"Ted Webb!" a voice cried. Ted turned pale, As in marched Madame Nightingale.
"Though roles in opera I can't make, No one can better hot rolls bake!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Cabinet?

President Roosevelt should not be surprised if the American people greet his latest juggling of the alphabet with a bit of reserve. There has been mounting criticism in recent days of the way the Administration has been fighting the war on the home front. The food situation is perturbing; strikes have been aggravating; and the Office of Price Administration has been forced openly to deny it is falling apart.

Under such circumstances in the past, the President has usually announced a reorganization, frequently superimposing new administrators over old ones. Sometimes this has brought improvement, but just as often has furnished new problems to take people's thoughts off former ones.

In the present instance, however, the President has set up, on paper, a six-man committee of such scope and caliber that it might easily serve as a War Cabinet—if the President uses it as such.

The President, in announcing the reshuffle, remarked that the United States is entering a phase of the war effort in which "we must streamline our activities, avoid duplication and overlapping, eliminate inter-departmental friction, make decisions with dispatch, and keep both our military machine and our essential civilian economy in team and at high speed."

As a matter of vivid fact the United States has been in that phase for months, or since Pearl Harbor. The Truman Committee, among others, brought it out, and early last March insisted the way to overcome the inadequate planning, conflicting authority, and hesitancy to adopt strong civilian policies was to establish a central executive authority, which is another way of saying War Cabinet.

In the new Office of War Mobilization the President omits the Food Administrator, the Manpower Commissioner, the Petroleum Administrator, the Price Administrator and some others who figure largely in the war mobilization; but the advantages of a group of small working size are apparent, and it is a fact that most of the men are included who establish the fundamental policies that some of the others, who happen to be closer to the public eye, carry out.

Inclusion of the War and Navy Secretaries should help in bringing into better mesh the gearing of civilian and military supplies. There is no question, for example, but what better planned Army and Navy food buying would result in a better, and probably substantially larger, civilian distribution. The same might apply to gasoline and other things.

So it is that this latest reorganization might mean much, as we greatly hope, or it may mean nothing. We shall have to wait and see.

Talking the Real American

When a man says he talks American —which kind of American does he mean? The question is prompted by contrasts presented in the news during the last week or so. On the one hand are efforts of some Congressmen to hamstring the reciprocal trade program by adding crippling amendments to the Trade Agreements Act. On the other hand is the far-looking speech by Juan T. Trippe in which he urged fair play for America's allies in postwar competition on the world's airways.

The event which provided the speaker with an opportunity to voice American fairmindedness deserves special attention. It adds depth to his message. For it was not a meeting of the Do-gooders' Utopian Society, at which idealistic sentiments are frequently poured forth with little regard for the hard facts of commercial life. It was a dinner in honor of Mr. Trippe, as winner of the Robert M. Dollar gold plaque, an annual award to persons making the most outstanding contributions to the advancement of American foreign trade.

The speaker is no visionary. He is a man of practical and successful business experience, president of Pan American Airways System. One of his observations was particularly pertinent because it showed why speeches of the "globaloney" kind, with which Representative Clare Boothe Luce attracted so much attention, are at best questionable contributions to the winning of a durable peace.

Mrs. Luce, it will be remembered, seemed alarmed over the prospect that the United States might give up some of its rightful advantages in international air competition. Mr. Trippe shows a side of this competition which discloses why America's allies may well be sensitive on such points. He pointed out that while other nations—and especially Britain—have largely halted the production of transport planes to concentrate on fighting craft, the United States has been building vast numbers of transports.

In other words, America's allies, all their energies consumed in the task of defeating the common enemy, see Americans busily laying a groundwork for control of a great part of the world's postwar commercial aviation. "Why not," say some Americans, "since we have the goods and the power?" The answer as Mr. Trippe put it is: "Fair is fair. If you want to win a baseball game you try to outhit the other fellow; you don't take away his bat."

This sounds more like the real American language. It is the language of fearlessness in fair competition. It says America needs seek no advantages from disproportionate sacrifices by others. This is language full of a wisdom learned in leavening competition with co-operation. Americans know that each of them, and each of their 48 states, have benefited by the over-all concept of economic collaboration which the Founders of the United States so clearly stated. Later, it was easy for Americans to see that economic features of the last peace failed to secure prosperity for any part of the world insofar as they denied it to some parts.

Today there is increasing evidence that Americans are weaving this homespun liberal philosophy into the fabric of their thinking on international affairs. But the looms may well be speeded up. America's peace will be more secure in a world where the peace of all nations is more secure. Its prosperity will be greater in a world where all nations are prosperous.

Likewise, its talent for constructive competition will have a wider field, a more inspiring challenge, and grander returns, in a world where its qualities and advantages can be shared and respected by all peoples. It is heartening to hear one of competition's outstanding exponents giving it the broad and truly American interpretation.

Leave a Way Open

Many people in the United Nations appear to have learned nothing from mistakes made in dealing with Germany after the last war. The Wardlaw-Milne Report recently submitted as a memorandum to the British Parliament, would once more try simply to stifle the menace of Germany. Like similar plans put forward in the United States, this proposal would tend once more to force Germans secretly to lay dynamite and to plot another European explosion.

It proposes to give Inter-Allied Council of Control the job of dismantling and closing down Germany's heavy and chemical industries, "to the extent to which they are the basis for the production of munitions." Have not priorities, rationing, and the battle of production literally brought it home to us that all heavy industries form an essential part of a country's war potential? We are beginning to see that they also form an essential part of a country's peace potential.

The Wardlaw-Milne Report is described as calling also for trial of war criminals, by courts set up by the government of the State whose nationals have been victims of the crimes—a sure way of getting a biased judge and jury, and of letting loose the hounds of hatred. It brings disturbingly to mind the Lloyd George campaign slogan of 1919, "Hang the Kaiser, and squeeze Germany until you can hear the pips squeak."

There are many millions of distraught, misguided people in Germany, who know they took the wrong way out, but it was the only way they saw. There are millions more who still don't see they are wrong. Just punishment of proven criminals there must be. And rigid control of Germans, both physically and mentally, is necessary if they are ever to start again on the road to peaceful civilization. Wrong avenues of action must be blocked. Wrong ways of thinking must be corrected. But the door to peace and plenty, through constructive enterprise and legitimate adventure, must be left open to the German people, if another explosion is to be prevented.

Some of its critics seem to feel that it might make a sizable parade when the boys come marching home from the OWI. But will they welcome them with brass band and flags?

Our Readers Say—

A Weak Editorial

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read your editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of Friday, May 20, regarding the labor situation in Detroit. I thought it was pretty weak.

The labor unions seem determined to use the present situation to the utmost to get all they can from the rest of society. You must know that the consumer pays the wages and that the masses are the great consumers.

The labor unions will stop at nothing to get what they want except what they think is for their interest to stop at. Only a strong public opinion will influence them . . . or a firm Government.

Boston — JOHN H. WATERHOUSE

It Was a "Civil War"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In issues of The Christian Science Monitor over a considerable period, I understand, in references to the war of 1861-1865 articles have described that war as "the War Between the States."

Allow me to inform you that this Department, Grand Army of the Republic, as recently as two years ago, through its Council of Administration, reflected its decisive disapproval of the use of this erroneous term and reaffirmed the action of its National Encampment of a few years previous. The resolution then passed reads as follows:

"We regret the present tendency to call the war of 1861-1865 the 'War Between the States.' This term is historically and legally incorrect. The states did not have the power, under the Constitution, to make war. The flag which the Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic followed on the march and in battle had a star for each state, South as well as North. The Supreme Court of the United States has held in Texas vs. White, decided on April 12, 1869, . . . and in a score of other cases, that the war of 1861 was a civil war. In the Gettysburg Address, President Lincoln said, 'Now we are engaged in a great civil war,' etc. The accuracy of this name cannot be challenged.

"We therefore recommend, especially to writers and teachers of history, that the war of 1861-65 at all times be designated as the 'Civil War.'" (Unanimously adopted.)

The above resolution expresses also our present feeling that the term in question is not in accordance with the history that we and our Comrades wrote when we saved the Union from an attempt to divide it.

GEORGE N. ALDEN,
Department Commander,
Grand Army of the Republic.

State House, Boston.

Proportional Representation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In this war for democracy, we need to show democracy in our own home affairs. The primary element of true democracy is fair and true representation of all classes of people in the elections. In other words, we should have Proportional Representation. (This might also be called Share Voting.) We need this for our own benefit, in Local, State, and Federal governments; and furthermore, if we are going to arrange for a lot of new democracies to set up housekeeping as such, we need to show them how to do it the right way.

We need proportional representation (P. R.) in electing congressmen and members of the legislature all over the country.

For further information address the National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Washington, D. C. — WILLIAM C. LEE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Early Fruits From the Victory Garden

"... to the Shores of Tripoli"

A NORTH AFRICAN PORT:—When the history of World War No. 2 comes to be written there should be a section telling how the American soldiers on a certain transport played and sang their way from a British port to this Mediterranean harbor.

It is this writer's wartime occupation to serve on troop transports, but in no previous trip was there so much music and singing as was served up by the group just arrived here.

Beyond the fact the men were genuinely happy there is no explanation for this exceptionally musical group. It all started on the evening of embarkation while waiting for the convoy to form up. On deck just a few Yankees, as if to say a fond farewell to Britain where they had completed their training, started singing favorite melodies like The Mountains of Mourne, Love's Old Sweet Song and Old Father Thames. Among those Yankees were some rich baritones and the singing was most effective. Others joined in, then more, until the whole "gang" were singing and it sounded mighty pleasant and peaceful with the mellow echoes wafting across the water.

Most of the men were from the Atlantic seaboard and had mobilized at Camp Edwards, near Boston. The transport they were on had, in peace time, often been seen in New York and Boston harbors. So everybody felt immediately at home, especially when their own orchestra came out to play.

Now, this orchestra was no ordinary band for it had built up a great reputation during its stay in England. Its achievements included furnishing the musical arrangements for an American Overseas Artists show in which Kaye Francis, Martha Raye and Mitzi Mayfair were starred. It was conducted by Warrant Officer Wilmont Trumbull, a student at the New England Conservatory of Music.

He had professional musicians like Jimmy Welsh, from Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; Charlie Hegarty, from Vaughan Monroe's Band; Walter McKenna, from Ruby Newman's Orchestra, and Carol Consitt from Joe Reichman's Band, to name a few. Then, there was a tremendously popular vocalist, Joseph Shickard, a teacher at the Lancaster High School, Pennsylvania.

The band was "in action" on deck in all but the severest weather, although often it meant a soaking for the musicians, their score and their precious instruments. Spectators thought and cared nothing for the dousing so long as they got their entertainment with encore after encore. If any men can be said to have "worked their passage" Trumbull's trumpeters certainly did.

The next interest on the trip, after agreeing, as far as was possible, on the names of the ships in the convoy, was reading. The ship's library was amply stocked, and the latest copies of The Christian Science Monitor, and other American newspapers, obtained just before leaving England, were well received. Further reading matter was in the form of "Scars and Gripes," acknowledged one of the best publications seen aboard a troopship. It gave a daily news summary, entertainment, cartoons and messages from "Col. Riley E. McGarraugh" on what he expected of his men in North Africa.

When our transport came into this port the new arrivals gave and got a rousing welcome from their compatriots on the docks. The quayside was a hive of industry and it is particularly noticeable how rapidly and efficiently the Americans have got things organized for the disembarkation of troops and the unloading of stores.

Not a moment is wasted after the ship is made fast. Soldiers move off the gangways at the rate of forty a minute; kits and baggages are swung from the holds to the dock where every conceivable type of transport and machinery is in action coping with large and heavy packages, light but cumbersome crates, compact and weighty boxes and all the rest which a ship can disgorge.

The rear-guard of the "gang" we brought out has now departed, the berth is clear and the dock officers prepare for the next ship which is already being piloted in.

SYDNEY SKILTON

North . . South . . East . . West

The Pride of Power

By Frank L. Perrin

Wisely, thoughtfully, and it is hoped entirely unselfishly, the peoples of the democracies and their allies in the war are preparing a supplementary bill of particulars which they will propose as a detailed working plan to implement the accepted Atlantic Charter. There still exists, it seems, a diversity of views as to details and methods. The course to be pursued, diplomatically and somewhat more realistically than in the past, is peopled by the shades and spectres of courageous but fertile undertakings designed to persuade even the wise that there was peace when there was no peace.

In the face of absolutely convincing evidence to the contrary, the non-aggressive and measurably contented peoples of our generation have professed the hope that remoteness from possible danger or a refusal to acknowledge human perfidy and nationalistic greed as threats against what we regarded as the established order would effectively isolate the idealists in their sequestered world. That dream has been dissipated and the vain hope shattered twice in 25 years.

We do not need to look backward very far to discover our own weaknesses and our own folly. We refused, after the first great war, to maintain by the simplest methods imaginable, the advantages of political and power control which were the possessions of those who prevailed against the Central Powers. In the face of overt violations of territorial rights we actually aided and abetted Japan in its years of preparation for a war directed against America and Europe which no one could doubt was being planned.

* * *

It was in those years of smug experimentation with theories which we were assured would usher in some preconceived new era of idealistic though managed well-being, that we surrendered, voluntarily a priceless advantage. That was the ability to keep the peace by superior power and co-operation with our neighbors who saw eye to eye with us.

Time and the fortunes of a war more destructive and in every way more costly than the first World War will one day repeat the challenge and renew the opportunity once disregarded. There is no single fact more clearly impressed and emphasized, and none more clearly realized by the peoples of the United Nations than their responsibility to keep the peace in perpetuity and by power when the forces of evil surrender or are annihilated. Even the wisest of men cannot predict the day or the hour.

How shall the peace be kept? It never has been kept for long. Human ambitions, nationalistic jealousies, personal hatreds, all foster strife, and there is always an incubating and brooding bed for the generation of a Napoleon, a Kaiser Wilhelm, a Hitler, a Mussolini, and a Japanese war lord. Their supporters are promised a place in the sun which they have been taught to believe has been denied them by their neighbors, near or remote. The trouble about it all is that the place dreamed of is occupied by others whose rights, legal and ethnical, are established and cherished. The opportunities coveted are those developed and achieved by those who seek to enjoy them in peace.

* * *

Those who may be inclined to view the prospect hopelessly tell us, as the fact is, that wars have succeeded wars down through the centuries of human history. But may it not be said that nothing has ever been gained by war which could not have been gained by recourse to the ways and arts of peace? The cost of conflict in human lives and national wealth has been assessed against peoples and nations because we and those generations preceding ours have not found a better way, or if finding, have refused to follow it.

And so we are brought face to face with our present and future responsibilities. What is the answer? Perhaps we can all agree that the most successful and most economical wars are those which were never fought. No, that is not fantastic. The wisdom of men and the intervention of a higher power have more than once averted serious results by calm counsels or a show of superior power. It is the latter—the ability to display superior force—which has been, and seems likely long to be, the controlling factor.

Possessing this convincing argument now and in years to come, it must, in the hands of Christian and democratic peoples and their allies, be divested of consuming pride, and diluted by the essence of love and becoming meekness. It is a powerful weapon, either for good or evil. We have seen its abuses in the near destruction of civilized Europe and the impoverishment of China. We of America are now paying a terrible price because the pride of power, rather than its right and reasonable balance, incited war where peace might have been perpetuated indefinitely.

The Wide Horizon

Floods and the Food Problem

By Malcolm W. Bayley

ELSAH, ILLINOIS

I have seen the flood of the century from the Mississippi bluffs here at Elsah. When the fogs finally lifted, the rains of weeks came to an end and the "Father of Waters" boiled to its flood crest on May 25, water stretched out toward the West before me, as far as I could see. Here and there were islands—elevated ground where perhaps a house or a barn or a church stood—but hundreds of thousands of acres of the richest farm lands of the Missouri bottoms were inundated to an extent not equalled since 1844. It was an appalling sight—and its results have a direct bearing upon the war effort and its related food production problem.

For six States of the rich agricultural Middle West and South have lost millions of acres of valuable crops—1,257,698 acres of crop land were inundated in Illinois alone —and the wheat, oats, soy beans, barley, potatoes, and garden crops planted thereon are a total loss. The washed-out corn can largely be replaced, for there is still some 90-day seed corn available. Possibly some soy beans can still be planted when the waters recede.

On top of all this, there have been grave losses of livestock, farm buildings, farm machinery, stored fodder and grain, and miles of fencing. All the problems of rehabilitating these stricken thousands of farmers and re-establishing food production were the task of the conference of Governors and commissioners of agriculture of the six stricken States—Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas—which opened at St. Louis May 26.

* * *

That great Ohio River flood of 1937 which I also saw at first hand was spectacular because it inundated great cities which had never experienced the like before, and because the radio dramatized it for millions of listeners from coast to coast. The 1943 flood of the Middle Mississippi basin, however, is a farmers' flood. Not as many individuals are affected as in 1937, when hundreds of thousands were made homeless in cities from Pittsburgh to Cairo, but the loss is probably much more keenly felt because of the exigencies of the food situation.

"I don't see how the folks on high ground can ever raise enough crops to offset what has been lost in the bottom lands," moaned one Illinois farmer. He explained to me some of the difficulties which were not apparent even from closest observation. Three times within a year some of the Missouri and Illinois farmers have been flooded. After losing everything in last year's June rise, some of them threw aside crop-rotation plans and put their fields into immediate production. Wheat and barley were heading up in some places and corn and potatoes were several inches high.

Losses among livestock and poultry were heartbreaking. Coast Guard boats and other "pushers" took small barges to many an inundated farm, loaded on marooned cows, pigs, and horses, and took them to farms out of reach of the flood. But the problem then arose of how to feed these four-footed refugees. Many a farmer has barely enough food for his own livestock. But neighbors pitched in and carted hay, grain, and fodder for the cattle.

* * *

I was prepared for much of this Mississippi-Missouri-Illinois Rivers flood when my train to the West crept along between sandbags and waters which lapped at the roadbed in the miles-wide bottoms of the Wabash, near Terre Haute.

This is rich land, that along the famed Wabash. It is black as coal, and soft and workable as good soil can be. Even in drought these bottoms continue to yield, and their richness is unsurpassed in America. I have seen no estimate on the possible Wabash bottomland losses, where corn is the principal crop, but Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture estimates that the 181,500 acres of corn land lost in that State would have yielded 10,000,000 bushels. Multiply this by three or four and the deficit in corn alone may be visualized.

And why have not the series of locks and dams, at which such floods laugh, been able to regulate the high waters? it may be asked. Here is one of the major tasks to be tackled in the postwar years, it seems to me. Canalization has not been 100 per cent completed, and when the job is finished there must be co-ordinated regulation on the Mississippi and all its big tributaries, engineers tell me. Moreover, a more perfect system of reservoirs in the headwaters must be established to hold flood waters of the future. All this, combined with redoubled forestry conservation, contour farming, and such work as was done before the war by the CCC may help to avert disasters in years to come.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1263 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

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NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
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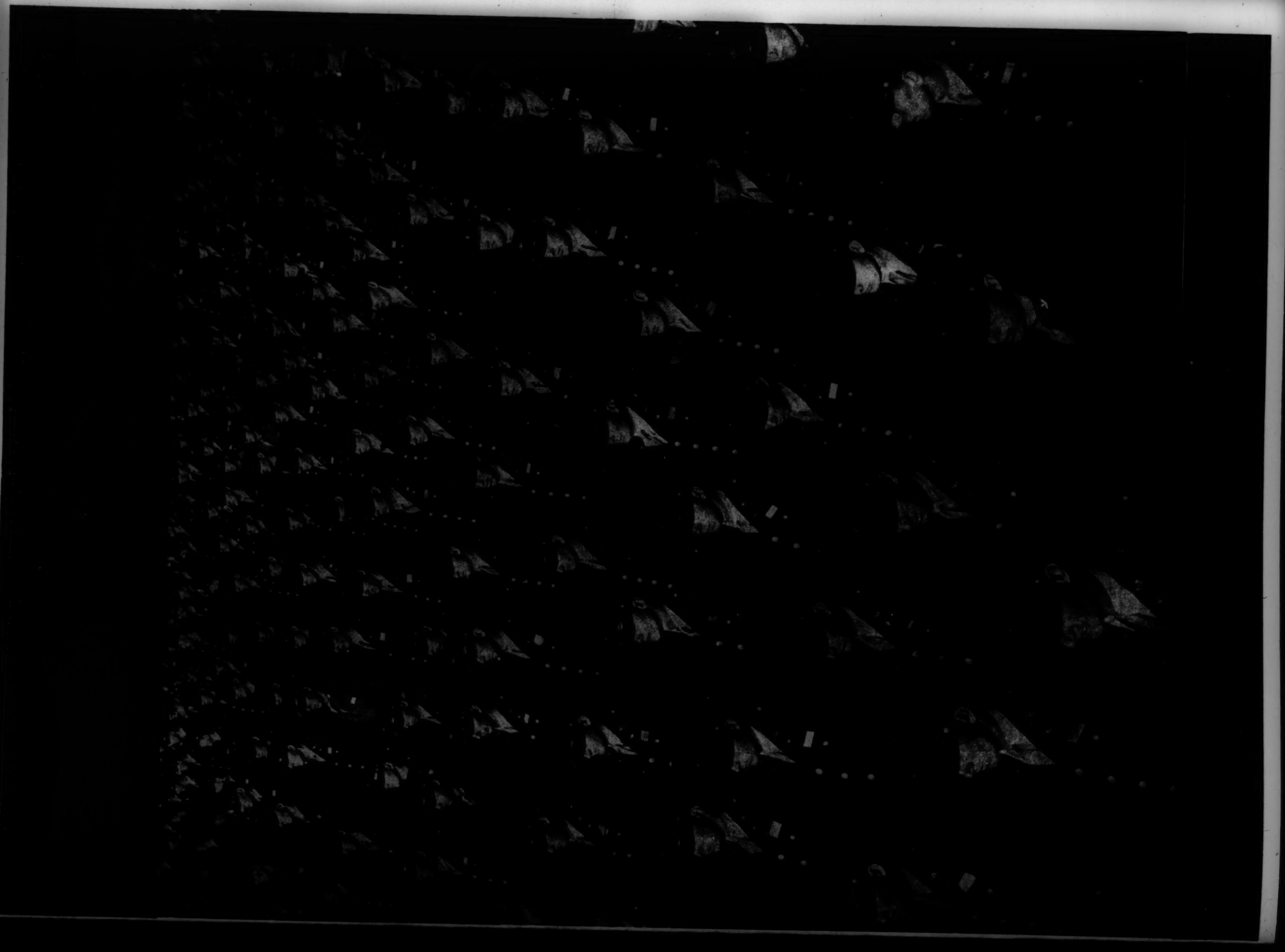
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



Allied Strategy "Down Under"

By W. E. Lucas

Associated Press Photos

THE GENERAL AND THE ADMIRAL ARE HAPPY

Top, Map of the Theater of War in the Pacific. Center, General MacArthur Is Greeted by High Ranking Officers at a Base in New Guinea. Below, Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., Commander of Aircraft Carriers in the Pacific Area.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO the Pacific war started; 14 months ago General Douglas MacArthur arrived in Australia to take charge of the Allied troops "Down Under."

These two dates mark two stages of the struggle against the Japanese which now is verging onto its third stage.

The first stage of four months was a period of startling Japanese victories, more far-reaching than any won by Germany. In that short time, two European empires had lost all their possessions above 9 degrees latitude, south from Burma to the Gilbert Islands and the Philippines, and the two outposts of Guam and Wake had been torn from the United States. What remained to the Allies below the Equator was only the land mass of Australia, New Zealand, and a string of islands dotted thinly about vast wastes of the Pacific Ocean.

In 1940, two things did not look too healthy for the Allied nations. The Australian continent was threatened directly from the north and northeast and the Japanese seemed to be set for a drive via the Solomons, on to New Caledonia, Fiji, and Samoa. It looked, in fact, more than a retreat; it bore every resemblance to a complete rout in the whole Southwest Pacific and much of the South Pacific area.

By March, however, coincident with the arrival of General MacArthur in Australia, the onward speed of the Japanese invasion bogged down, either because it had lost the force of its original momentum or because the enemy decided first to build up and protect the rich booty which he filched before he went any further.

* * *

For 14 months now the Allied nations have been feverishly using the breathing spell the Japanese have given them to construct ramparts with which to dam back any further movement or from which to roll the tide of Japanese conquest back from whence it came. The result is that the two opposing forces stand something like this, set for the third stage of the Pacific war:

The Japanese have a strong defensive line from Timor through the islands in the Arafura Sea, off North Australia, via Dutch New Guinea, thence from Wewak to Salamaua, on the northeast of the New Guinea coast, thence to New Britain and ending, as far as this sector is concerned, at Buinfaisi. This is the middle section of the powerful enemy bastion guarding his conquests that run from Rangoon to the Marshall Islands.

The Japanese line, opposite General MacArthur's command, is supported by four enemy strong points at Sourabaya, Kendari (in the Celebes), Ambon, and Rabaul. This line is only weakened slightly in one sector, namely, Papua, and to regain Moresby and Milne Bay would be the natural Japanese move, so as to make their position more secure against any attack launched from Australia.

On the other side, General MacArthur's forces are deployed along the north of Australia, with their main base at Darwin, and in Papua, with the main base at Moresby, and a finger thrusting at the forward Japanese positions in New Guinea, at Lae, and Salamaua. This Papuan bridgehead is supported by considerable military preparations in Queensland, from Brisbane northwards.

Further east, Admiral Halsey has prepared and occupied a congeries of bases in the islands of New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Fiji, and Samoa, with forward positions at Guadalcanal, and the recently occupied Russell Islands, and at Funafuti, in the Ellice Islands.

These maneuvers have brought us, in the words of U. S. Secretary of the Navy Knox, "up to where we are in striking distance of some of the Japanese' most important bases."

That is broadly the battle array that has grown up after 14 months' fighting, during which two naval victories, Coral Sea and Midway, and two successful land operations, Guadalcanal and Papua, have been outstanding achievements.

This period might be compared in some ways with the opening moves in a wrestling match, when both contestants are trying to feel out each other's weaknesses, when there have been one or two throws but the serious business of the fight has not started.

Where, then, do we go from here? What's going to be the next development in this crucial Pacific war?

The answer to these two questions can be found in the conception of strategy of the Pacific war and the inexorable demands of geography.

* * *

The Japanese blazed their trail of victory by a successful combination of sea and air power, with land forces as their follow-through. The very nature of the Pacific puts a heavy onus on the Navy and the very nature of modern war necessitates the sea and air forces working together in the closest unity and strength. The result of ignoring these two principles brings defeat, like the Coral Sea battle, where the Japanese tried to move their invasion fleet, well protected by warships but without control of the air.

The problem, then, is how are you going to destroy the Japanese fleet, upon which fundamentally the whole Japanese island possessions rest, or how are you going to move your invasion armies, with all the equipment and food required for their maintenance, and assure that their passage is not interfered with by enemy land-based aircraft? If you can do neither of these two things, then your chances of offensive action are slight.

The risk that is run in this island-to-island warfare when there isn't control of the air was shown in the recent Buna campaign and in the present blockade of the enemy at Lae and Salamaua. In both cases, the Japanese were and are deprived of regular supplies for their ground troops, because their ships could not pass safely through the area where our air force was predominant. In the former case the Japanese tried unsuccessfully to supply by air, and in the latter they attempted the inefficient and costly method of submarine transport.

What happened at Buna and what is now happening at Lae and Salamaua is equally applicable in reverse if we try to penetrate Japanese island defenses where the enemy has at hand a series of airfields, and thus has apparatus and strength to control the skies.

* * *

The pattern then of the strategy of the Pacific war is laid down by geography and necessities of a naval-air war. This is undoubtedly the reason for Australia's "holding" rôle in this war. An offensive blow against the Japanese will inevitably come, in the first place, from the quarter that controls the big fleet and its accompanying air arm. It will come when land-based aircraft can operate as additional protection to ships and are in a position to strike at the bases from which the Japanese must operate to beat back his attack.

The recent occupation of the Russell Islands in the Solomons and Funafuti in the Ellice Islands is an "edging in" process which fits in this picture. Similar local moves may be necessary before the stage is set for a major advance.

This does not mean to say that General MacArthur hasn't a part in the eventual forward movement against the Japanese. The South and Southwest Pacific theaters of war are complementary sectors in one battle line. During the 14 months General MacArthur has brought his forces gradually into better tactical positions to strike a serious blow at the enemy. In March, 1942, his front line was, to all intents

(Continued on page 13)

Featherbedding on the Railroads (I)

By George P. McNear, Jr.

President of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad

Norfolk and Western Railway

"SUPPLIES ARE PLENTIFUL AT THE REFINERIES AND SHORTAGE IS DUE TO TRANSPORTATION"
Loaded Coal Cars Awaiting Shipment at Williamson Yard, Williamson, West Virginia

The railroad, of which the author of the following article is president, is now in the hands of the Government. It was seized in March, 1942, following a controversy over "featherbed rules." These rules, Mr. McNear maintains, cause waste of manpower, equipment, and materials in railroad operation. Mr. McNear speaks as an employer of labor. In a later issue we will present the employees' point of view—a defense of the rules now followed on the railroads—by David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

As the United States Government continues to mobilize more men and women for war, what is being done to assure the efficient utilization of labor resources on the industrial and home fronts?

There has been a War Manpower Commission for about a year, and a National War Labor Board for a longer period. Neither executive agency has done anything of consequence to improve the efficiency of labor utilization. Nevertheless, the productivity of America's diminishing labor force, which remains at home, must be increased if we are to protect our expanding war activities and defeat the enemies which confront us.

Last November, Senator Kilgore's Committee on Manpower advocated the suspension of work rules and other provisions which act as a curb on production. The committee pointed out that these rules sometimes require the services of three or four men to do a job that one could do more quickly alone.

The March, 1943, issue of "Reader's Digest" contained an article giving many examples to show how "featherbedding" on the railroads is hampering the proper conduct of the war. The article emphasized certain featherbed rules which then limited the hours per week that men could work in train and engine service. Those limitations are now being corrected, and many of the individual employees involved are making much more money each month.

Fully as important, however, are the many other examples mentioned of railroad featherbed rules which require the employment of unnecessary men; prevent fast and efficient operation; cause wasteful use of motive power and other valuable equipment; and needlessly consume fuel, lubricants and other critical materials. These rules have not been, and are not yet being, corrected.

While featherbed rules are a growth of long standing on the railroads, they have existed for some little time in certain other industries. The great expansion of the organized labor business in recent years has been followed by wider applications of the featherbed rules. As a result various featherbed practices have been spreading throughout all industry. At least 1,000,000 able-bodied, willing workers are today wastefully employed through the operation of featherbed practices.

The full nature and present effect of the featherbed rules on the railroads has never been disclosed. The veil of secrecy has been well drawn. On two occasions in recent years, two Emergency Boards, appointed by President Roosevelt in the national wage controversies of 1938 and 1941, have recommended that the rules be investigated, but nothing ever came from their recommendations.

The figures for Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, the railroad now in the hands of the Government, are believed to be the only available figures which give some measure of the wastes of the featherbed rules in the railroad industry. A little over a year ago, there was a controversy over whether the railroad should adopt, in time of war, various featherbed rules as demanded by two national railroad brotherhoods.

During a short interval prior to the seizure, when the railroad was operated without featherbed rules, it was conclusively demonstrated that a smaller number of better-paid employees, working with a minimum amount of layover time away from their home terminals, could successfully operate the railroad, provide more service and use less equipment and materials, than at any other time. These efficient operations were under the protection of the United States District Court, which had heard all of the evidence, had found that the railroad had complied with all laws, and had issued an injunction against the national brotherhoods to restrain them and their members from further acts of violence and interference with interstate commerce.

The brotherhoods elected not to obey the Court's injunction, and President Roosevelt, rather than support the orders of the Federal Court, took over the railroad's properties and turned them over to Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, to handle. Shortly after the seizure, Mr. Eastman established the featherbed rules in the train and engine service. Sworn statements of operating statistics later filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission reveal that, during a four months' period in 1942 after the featherbed rules were established, the number of train and engine employees was increased 48.8 per cent, and total hours on duty 19.4 per cent to produce only 3.3 per cent more train miles than during the corresponding four months of 1941. During the same period, compensation per employee on duty per day in 1942 actually declined 9 per cent. The adoption of such wasteful practices was made necessary solely by the requirements of the featherbed rules and by nothing else. The figures for the Toledo, Peoria & Western indicate what is happening on the railroads generally.

The Government's policy of seizing railroads and industries, and then giving labor just about what labor wants, does not encourage management to strive for more efficient production. The Government's recent seizure of the coal mines may prove to be another illustration of the workings of that policy.

The people in New England and on the Atlantic Seaboard have a special interest in the railroads' featherbed rules these days. They have experienced a serious shortage of petroleum products to heat their homes and operate their motor vehicles. They have been told that supplies are plentiful at the refineries; that the shortage is due to transportation; that the oil is being rushed East in special tank car trains; and that the movement of these trains is expedited in every possible way.

Special trains moving from a Texas loading point via the St. Louis gateway to Boston, Massachusetts, for example, actually require about 120 hours to travel 1,800 miles. The time of 120 hours starts when the trains actually leave the Texas point and ends when the trains arrive at the Boston terminal; the time required for making up and breaking up the trains at the originating and destination terminals is not included. Thus these special trains of oil actually move from Texas to New England at an average speed of only 15 miles per hour.

Fifteen miles per hour is not a proper speed for special trains of oil, or any other war commodity. When in motion, the trains travel at speeds varying from 40 to 50 miles per hour. The large amount of time lost is due to various stops en route and delays at terminals. Much of this, in turn, is caused by the featherbed rules, which require frequent changing of

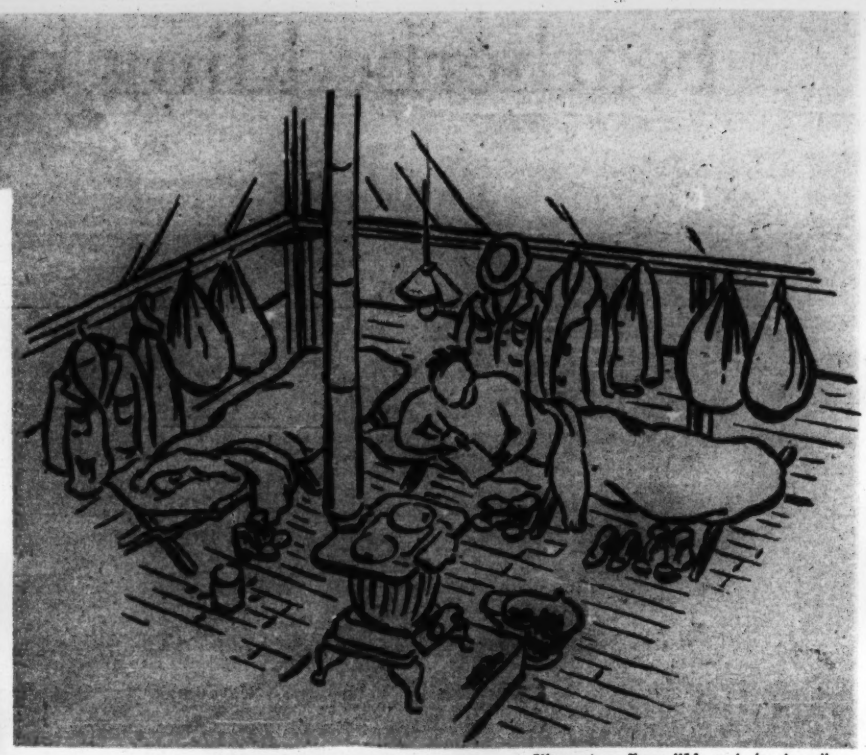
(Continued on page 14)

Hats Off to the Army

By Frederic Waring

RELATIVES OF THE MEN in the Army, always on the lookout for things to send them, in addition to the longed-for letters, may be in for a surprise shortly in the form of a book that many of the men may send back home. The American Artists Group of New York have just published such a book. "Me and the Army," with drawings and text by Corporal Richard T. Gaige. This is a pictorial record with running commentary, that tells what happens to a boy when he joins the Army, a factual account that is bound to be reassuring to the folk at home, the day-to-day experiences of an average young American who encounters many new things in his new life in active defense of his country.

"Well, you wouldn't blame me for not writing as often as I'd like to if you had an idea what my day is like. I guess I'm not different than millions of other guys; things have been coming so fast since I landed here that I haven't had time to catch my breath. The top kicks know their job and they certainly are helping me to know mine. This will give you a rough idea. . . ." Thus Corporal Gaige begins a story that is told with steady good humor, both in the words and pictures. An added richness to the black-and-white drawings is provided by the use of a khaki-like tone.



Illustrations From "Me and the Army"

"WRITE AND TELL US WHAT YOU'RE DOING"

"HATS OFF IN THE MESS HALL"

"GET GOING ON THE DOUBLE FOR MAIL CALL"

Corporal Gaige has a knack in his drawings for the representation of the clothes, attitudes, and surroundings of the men as they look to one interested in, and having a feeling for, everything he sees. The soldier writing to the folks in the first picture is sprawled comfortably upon his cot beside his camp stove. On another cot a soldier is asleep after a hard day's drills. Rows of shoes off duty stand on the floor.

* * *

The story proceeds from the day of arrival at camp through the mysterious "processing" steps, on down to the time when the rookie is considered a fit subject for further training. Always the book is concerned with his business of becoming a soldier, that same average young American who has the habit of laughing off any disagreeable situation.

The pictures show him with scores of others wending their way to the mess hall from the train, taking their first physicals, being issued their clothing, getting used to their new shoes, assembling their dunnage, finding their tents, lining up for bedding, getting their mess kits, writing home from the service club, lining up for a bath, washing mess kits after meals, filling out the questionnaire that reveals the rookie's special interests, and so on for 40 or more episodes in a soldier's day.

The officers give their snappy orders, telling the new men what to do next, and winding up with "Let's go!" And go they do, with luggage in the left hand, right hand free. It's their own fault if they get the wrong size of socks, and they mustn't take the tags off the collars of their tunics right away. Don't throw things on the ground, or you'll have to pick them up. "You can save yourselves a lot of trouble if you'll listen now!" "The sergeants are all tough, but we've got a honey!" "What time do we get up?" "Don't worry, you won't oversleep," replies the Old-Timer (any soldier who has been more than one day in camp).

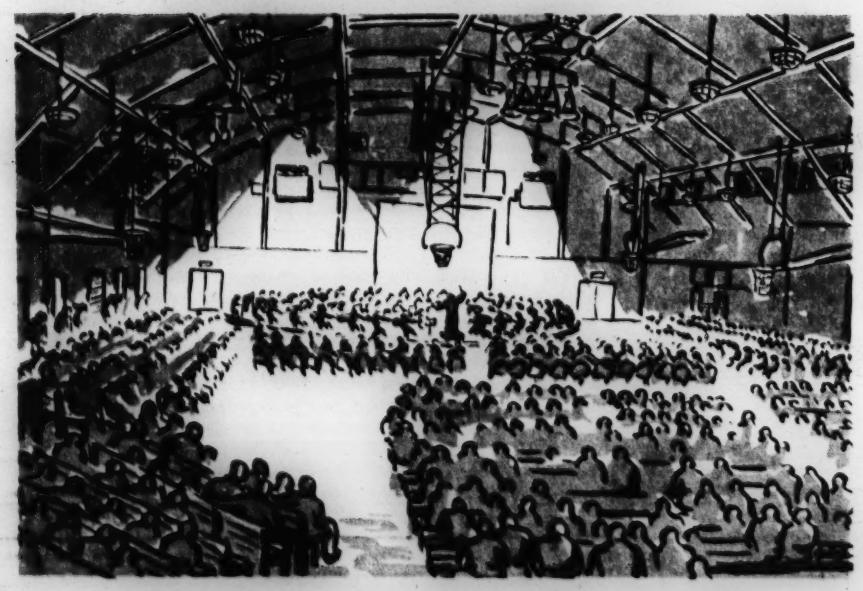
* * *

We learn that there are no dishtowels in the Army, that there is always a demand for men who can play in the company bands, and, happy tidings, musicians are relieved of K. P. and fatigue details. The rookies learn to make up their bunks so they will pass inspection for observance of regulations. The whistle on the double is the mail call. Training films and amusement films, snapshots to send home. "Don't be bashful or you won't eat!" No passes except in emergency. "Easy on the hot water and there'll be enough for everybody!" "Tie a towel on the foot of your bunk so the sergeant can find you in the morning for K. P. Yes, 4 a. m."

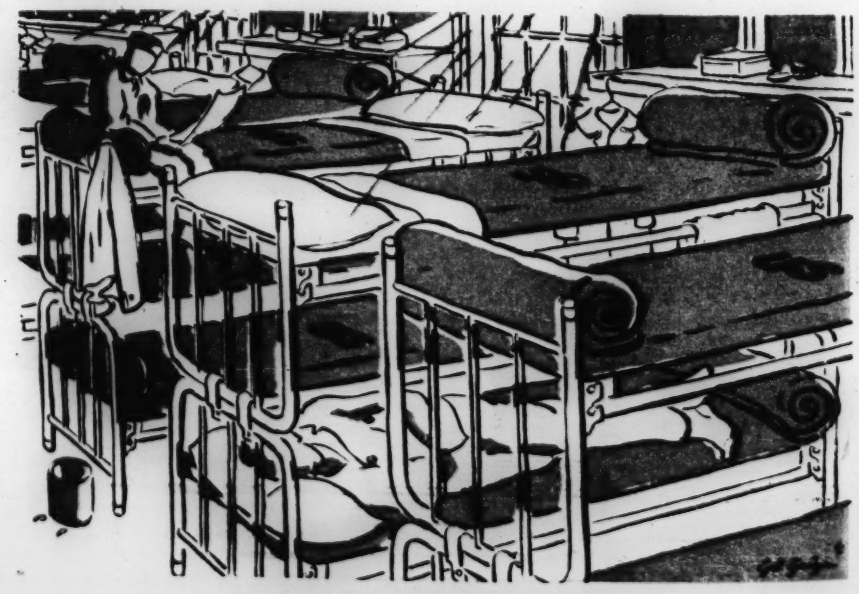
"Hats off in the mess hall." They would come off in respect to one meal that is listed, anyway: vegetable soup, baked ham with raisin sauce, mashed potatoes and gravy, peas, celery, bread and butter, chocolate cake, coffee. If that doesn't fill you up there is always apple butter, peanut butter, and jam or jelly on each table as well as salt, pepper, mustard, and catsup.

"Some chow!" remarked Corporal Gaige on his way out.

"But you're getting baloney for supper tonight," gloomed the K. P. for reply.



"MUSIC HATH CHARMS TO SOOTH THE SAVAGE BEAST"



"HOW DOES YOUR BUNK LOOK?"

Lady Not-

By Ernest C.

SLENDER, INTREPID Margaret Bourke-White, only recently returned from the North African front—the only woman accredited to the United States Army war zones—is about to take up a new adventure as photographer extraordinary for the Lillian Hellman film about a Russian village during the German blitz, now under production at the Hollywood studio of Samuel Goldwyn. Miss Bourke-White has long been sought after by film makers, but has hitherto declined all offers. She accepted "The North Star" assignment because of her interest in the script, which she considers a natural from her point of view. She has long been regarded as the most authoritative American photographer of Russia, having visited that country four times in the course of her camera work.

At her New York hotel this writer had the privilege of talking with her over her breakfast. Though she had been up until 2 a. m. deciding upon her selection of a new lot of lenses, she talked with a freshness and sparkle that left her visitor slightly breathless. It was a conversation rather than an interview. Her cheeks were pink with her interest in everything said, and there was a glow in her intent, dark-blue eyes. Now and then came a glint of fire that made it easy to understand how she can venture in the front line of danger without a backward look. She laughed at the question: "How are you able to go through with such hazards?"

"I just can't think that anything can happen to me," she declared. "When it does I am surprised, but try to keep on with what I have to do. I couldn't believe that our ship would be sunk the last time I went across, even though the submarines had followed us for three days. When the blow came I lost most of my clothes, and nearly everything else, but when I settled myself in the lifeboat I found my fountain pen. So, to do something, I began writing down the lovely things the people in the boat were saying.

"When I landed I was still short of clothes. That was when General Doolittle gave me one of his shirts. It was of good material and warm, and did much to make me comfortable after I had it cut down. That was only three months ago, and the chance came to fly over the enemy territory."

"In an observation plane?"

"No, in the bomber that led the attack," Miss Bourke-White replied quickly. There was a hint of reproach in her tone, as if to say, "How could I be anywhere else?"

"We flew over Tunis on oxygen, four and a half miles up. Before the flight I had been given instructions in gunfire, just in case we ran into a fight. The Twelfth Air Force made that raid with 100 bombers and fighters, destroying 40 enemy planes and leaving 40 others out of commission. And I got my pictures.

"Later I stood at night on the balcony of General Doolittle's house and saw a Stuka picked out by our searchlights, like a butterfly far up in the sky, twisting and turning to get into the dark. At last it slipped out of sight, but not for long. Soon one of our planes shot it down, and I photographed it spinning down."

"And you find means of keeping busy under fire in a plane?"

"Yes. Again I think they won't get me, and force myself to concentrate on what I had planned to do. Sometimes when the ack-ack guns are popping and the flak is bursting below I am not quite conscious that I am doing all I should. There is where the discipline of experience tells, and in the darkroom it turns out that everything had been done in an orderly way, almost as if by habit, the aperture of lens and the exposure speed set correctly."

Behind that North African experience lay six months of training with the Eighth Air Force in England. During this time she made many photographic flights, and acquired a knowledge of how to keep her place under the strenuous conditions of observation and combat flight.

Miss Bourke-White is happy over the prospect of working on a Russian film, because she has a warm liking for the people, as will be no news to those who have read one or another of her three books on the Soviet republics. She has found Lillian Hellman's script of "The North Star" to be accurate in every detail as well as in its general picture of life in a collective village. She is glad, further, to take up this new work, as she finds it well to keep her activities as varied as possible, for the sake of the opportunities to observe the effect of social changes that are taking place all over the world today. For this reason she relishes the difficult journey to Russia last time, for she went by way of China and Siberia, when the Chinese were at war with Japan, and all Russia was preparing for the expected attack by Germany.

She has seen stills of partially completed incidents in Mr. Goldwyn's film, and has been pleased by their presentation of striking faces, which is always a memory carried away from any meeting with groups of Russian people. The cast of "The North Star" numbers 1,000 people, with more than 100 speaking rôles. The leading players will be Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews, Walter Huston, Ann Harding, Walter Brennan, Jane Withers, Farley Granger, Dean Jagger, Erich von Stroheim, Barbara Everest, Eric Roberts, Esther Dale, Carl Benton Reid, Ann Carter, and Ruth Nelson. William Cameron Menzies is associate producer with Lewis Milestone directing, and James Wong Howe in charge of photography.

On her latest visit to Moscow, in 1941-42, Miss Bourke-White arrived just a few days before the Germans declared war. Naturally, she worked under great difficulties, for the censorship was so tight that she had to get a specific permit for everything she wanted to do. But eventually she outwaited the patient Russians and got the pictures Life magazine had sent her to take.

MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE AT THE NORTH AFRICAN FRONT

She found the Russians a friendly people, interested in everything she did, though they didn't think much of her cameras at first, so fond are they of the Russian Leica. But they finally decided that she knew what she was about when she could go on taking her pictures whether the sun shone or not, with the aid of her flash bulbs. The women were curious about her clothes, particularly because they do not wear slacks.

They are a touchingly hospitable people, eager to share their food and show the accomplishments of their farm and factory machinery. Because they owe so much to the United States in the way of machine models and engineering assistance, the Russians admire the Americans. They can be hugely merry in their play time, making wonderful jokes, and can work on for long hours at their tasks. The stranger senses strongly the pervading feeling of unity among these people, so intensely do they treasure what they have earned in the new Russia, so proud are they of their share in this accomplishment, Miss Bourke-White said.

She spoke of her early work, when she made her mark in her profession through her graphic pictorial reports on American industry. In school she had to break off her biology studies "because she was broke" and set forth to make some money with her camera. Now she means so much in the profession that she carried on her 1941 trip to Russia an instrument so recent in its use of all the latest developments in cameras that she had the only one in existence, especially made for her by Eastman Kodak Company. Her journeys about the United States have resulted in photographic records of the social transitions among the workers and their families that so greatly interest her.

As she talked, it was easy to see why she has been such a success in her work, for added to her quick wit and ability to focus instantly upon any change of the thought, there was always evident a sense of competence, and a poise that must convey a feeling of confidence to those with whom she is dealing. Through it all runs a femininity that would go far toward disarming any opposition, even when confronted with the stiffness of Moscow censorship. Anyway, she got her pictures out of Russia.

As her visitor departed he thought how well that phrase of Shakespeare's, "The readiness is all," applies to this young woman, who is now getting ready to take an entirely new job. If an Indian tribe were to adopt her, they might very well dub her "Lady Not-In-A-Rut."

RUSSIA IN HOLLYWOOD

Partial View of the Ten-Acre Russian Village Constructed by Samuel Goldwyn for the Contemporary Russian Picture, "The North Star." Directed by Lewis Milestone From an Original Screen Play by Lillian Hellman

Foundation For a New France

By Inez Whiteley Foster

THE RICHELIEU MANEUVERS IN NEW YORK CITY'S EAST RIVER

ALREADY HISTORY has repeated itself by more than one exciting episode in the present world conflict. With the recent arrival of the French battleship "Richelieu," accompanied on her epic voyage from Dakar to New York by the cruiser "Montcalm" and two new destroyers, "Le Fantasque" and "Le Terrible," once again American waters have witnessed the arrival of French ships to fight in the cause of Liberty.

Although 166 long and history-making years have passed since the arrival of the 19-year-old Lafayette in "La Victoire," the vessel he purchased himself to assist the struggling American Revolutionary army; the highways of Philadelphia, Boston and New York now, as they did then, echo with enthusiastic shouts of welcome for the visitors from France.

And, like Lafayette, many of these Frenchmen also visiting the United States for the first time are young, spirited and anxious for action. After two years of enforced waiting, the "Richelieu's" men are anxious to again take up the fight against the common enemy.

No one can think of their gallant comrades' sacrifice at Toulon without renewed admiration for the courage of men schooled in the best traditions of French naval discipline; discipline which despite differing political viewpoints even today still regulates the lives of those whose part it is to wait without communication or knowledge of their families while the "Richelieu" is refitted once more for another chapter in the struggle against tyranny and inhumanity.

Some of these 3,000 Frenchmen have been with their ship ever since she left France only one day before the Germans occupied Brest, where the "Richelieu" was then nearing completion. Others joined her in 1941 after the fall of France, and there are still others who arrived in Dakar as recently as October of last year. For the most part, officers and crew are French naval "regulars," men who chose the navy as their permanent career.

♦ ♦ ♦

To become a naval officer in prewar France required the passing of an examination to enter L'Ecole Navale, an examination so strict that out of a probable 500 20-year-old Frenchmen who yearly wanted to earn an officer's rank, only about 60 to 80 passed successfully. Previous to this entrance examination, the officer candidates must first have possessed a bacclaureate from a French university. Some of them were graduated with two.

Once an entrant passed, he was enrolled for two studious classroom years ashore in the new French navy building erected in Brest in 1935. During these two years, each student made frequent short ocean trips getting acquainted with his new life.

Next came a final year on L'Ecole Navale's training cruiser "Jeanne d'Arc" with a nine-months round-the-world voyage, in which he became entitled to the rank of Enseigne de vaisseau de deuxieme classe" with a new single gold stripe on his sleeve.

Original entrance to L'Ecole Navale was never helped out by family prestige or political affiliations. Based solely on the merits of each student's examinations, further examinations continued during his two years in Brest and on board the Jeanne d'Arc, where daily approximately 12 officer pupils worked in shipboard classrooms putting into actual practice lessons in gunnery, torpedoing, navigation, signaling, astronomy, and other maritime subjects.

For their finals, each student's examinations were graded for the past three years. Those fortunate enough to pass with a ranking of "first" or "second" were privileged after a two-months vacation to choose their own vessels; generally selecting for their first command experience ships destined for far ports in China, French Indo-China, or coastwise French Africa.

♦ ♦ ♦

From almost every section of France come the Richelieu's and accompanying ships' officers. Strangely enough, most of her ordinary seamen are from certain few provinces; particularly Brittany, where in seacoast towns like St. Malo, Paimpol, and Lorient generations of codfishing ancestors have set sail for the Grand Banks of Newfoundland or from the Normandy coastal ports of Boulogne, Dieppe, and Fécamp. Usually in peacetime, French sailors of this type prefer to join the merchant marine or sign on adventurous fishing vessels rather than follow the ordered regularity of French naval life.

Second in size of importance to the large number of "pom poms" who come from Brittany and Normandy are many groups from the South of France, especially Provence. Many more also hail from the interior, from Alsace; probably due to German domination after the war of 1870, when countless Alsaciens preferred to join the Navy rather than stay at home and fight their own relatives in the Army. And there are numerous other groups who proudly claim Paris as their birthplace.

For peacetime recruiting, all men living along the coast of prewar France who had either fishing or marine occupations were given no alternative but to serve their three years required in the Navy. Once free, however, many of them chose re-enlistment in place of returning to their previous jobs.

Outstanding among them all, however, are the Parisians; generally conceded by most French seamen to be the wittiest of all groups and "leaders of the gang" when it comes to fun on board ship.

Although relations between officers and crew members from different provinces are generally quite cordial, "La vie Regionale" is yet very strong in France; and even on wartime shipboard, regional customs still prevail. Breton will gather together with Breton and sing songs in their own dialect; and while they get along very well indeed when working with Bretons, Corsicans also prefer to make their own jokes and fun as do the Prevençaux and Bordelaix.

♦ ♦ ♦

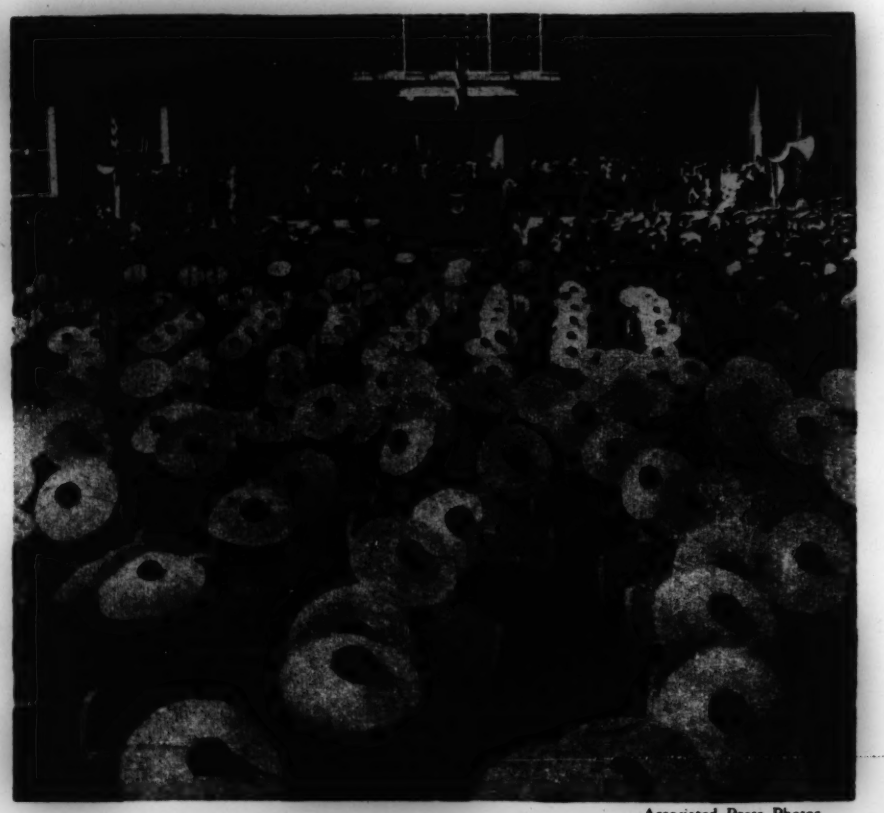
There is little time for amusement, though, when the daily rising hour is 6 a. m. Even in American ports, French battleships follow their custom of a 6 a. m. bugle; the call also for breakfast. Work begins at 7 to the signal of another bugle call. There are well over 100 different bugle calls regulating every detail of French shipboard life; even diversions such as meeting with other groups, swimming, or changing uniforms for going ashore.

At 7 also, the entire crew gathers on the fo'csle deck for roll-call, and the officer on duty sends the men to the first work of the day, cleaning the ship with brooms and water. When thoroughly cleaned, another bugle summons men and officers alike to "casse-croute" (snack of bread and cheese generally) about 9 o'clock, and back again they go to work and train in various branches of seamanship.

At 11 a. m. "La Soupe" is bugled. Whether or not soup is on the menu, any table meal on French battleships is called "La Soupe." Usually 11 o'clock "La Soupe" follows pretty much the customary substantial French shore luncheon, hors d'oeuvres, meat, vegetables, and dessert of cheese or fruit; and varies likewise only by the traditional substitution of soup for evening dinner.

Like their American brothers, a great favorite with most French sailors is "Les Fayots," army slang for beans; and like

(Continued on page 13)



Associated Press Photos

COMMEMORATING THE FEAST DAY OF JEANNE D'ARC

French Sailors Create a Striking Pattern as They Face the Speakers' Rostrum During Ceremonies at Independence Hall, Philadelphia

Are You Learning Russian?

By Nicolas Slonimsky

IN A CLASS in the Russian language, a student asked, with no sign of facetious intent: "Do Russian children learn the language quickly?" Well, the Russian language may be difficult to learn from textbooks, but Russian children are not aware of these difficulties, and so talk Russian without knowing, much like Topsy, who just "grow'd." I myself never realized the grammatical complexities of my native tongue, until I began to teach it to non-Russians. In fact, having read up some treatises on the Russian language, I begin to marvel at my ability to speak the language at all. Think, for instance, of the aspects of the Russian verb, momentaneous, finitive, or ingressive, expressing various stages of action. Were I to learn these forms by rote, it would indeed be as formidable an assignment as some bewildered students believe it to be.

Another peculiarity of the Russian language that befuddles the non-Russian is the declension of proper names. My name, for example, has five cases with four different endings. My wife and my little daughter, were they living in Russia, would have had a declension of their own, in the feminine gender. Finally, the entire family, taken as a whole, would be declined in plural, with five more cases to be added. No wonder people doubt the ability of Russians to speak Russian.

The English language is simplicity itself compared to Russian, yet it looked as formidable to me, when I was confronted with it for the first time 20 years ago. I had no trouble with polysyllables: they were international and of Latin derivation, but it was the monosyllables that baffled me. Incidentally, the great mistake of the natives in conversing with educated foreigners is to address them in the language of the nursery. Speak to a foreigner in the longest words you can think of, and he will understand you, but child language and common idioms will confuse him completely.

I recall my bewilderment at the English idioms. Why should "quite a few" mean quite a lot? And how come that there is no difference between slowing up and slowing down? My "early English," bristling with high-falutin' expressions, but utterly unidiomatic, has been recorded with embarrassing literalness by my friend and associate of those years, Paul Horgan, in his prize-winning novel, "The Fault of Angels," which described the doings of a group of cosmopolitan artists and intellectuals thrown together in Rochester, N. Y., during the Coolidge era.

To gauge the chasm that separates the two languages, listen to an unassimilated Russian speak English. As likely as not, he will use the telegraphic style of expression: "I go to theater to see show," because there are no definite or indefinite articles in Russian.

A friend of mine, a Russian who has spent 20 years in this country, and has contributed articles to literary magazines, still cannot cure himself of the habit of saying "What means?" for "What does it mean?" The unintended Shakespearean flavor of his English syntax is accounted for by the fact that in Russian the verb is placed immediately after the interrogatory pronoun, without benefit of the auxiliary verb.

Russian vowels know no distinction of quantity, so that words like full and fool register alike in a Russian's ear, as do fill and feel. When the American wife of a Russian-born musician warned him to be careful not to slip on icy roads, he seemed surprised: "I slip in bed, not in the street," he said. There is no sound in Russian to correspond to the English vowel in hat, and, because the final *d* sounds like *t* in Russian, there is no distinction between foot and food, hat and head, cod, cot, caught and coat. Although the diphthong in "coat" could be transliterated by two Russian vowels, *o* and *u*, the English spelling confuses most Russians. On the other hand, the name of George Bernard Shaw is transcribed in the Russian edition of his plays with a diphthong, and pronounced Show. The final *e* in Edgar Allan Poe is faithfully sounded in Russian translations as a separate syllable: Poeh.

There is, of course, no TH in Russian. True and through, three and tree, though and dough sound the same to an untutored Russian's ear. The name Thaw is transcribed Taoo. Thackeray is Tekkerey.

The Russians have no H sound. Hitler is Gitler, and it serves him right. The letter H exists, but it is N in the Russian alphabet. C is always pronounced S. K, M, T, and the vowels A, E, O are as in English. P is R, as in Greek. There are several more letters in the Russian alphabet taken from Greek: Ф, П, Г. The letter B is pronounced V, and the sound for U in *put* is served by letter *y*. The letter R, turned over to the left, as in the mirror, is a vowel, pronounced Yah, and means I. Letter I connected with O by a hyphen is a vowel pronounced You. The most unpronounceable of Russian vowels is the one that looks like a lower-case b followed by a capital I: bI. The nearest approximation of this sound is the greatly coarsened *i* in vanilla. The sounds Ts, Sh, Tch and Stch have special letters. The letter X is pronounced like the guttural Ch in German. This is the initial letter in the much-mispronounced city of Kharkov. One radio commentator, despairing of getting the Russian place names straight, praised the Red Army's achievement in recapturing "the unpronounceable town of Gzhatsk," as if there were additional glory in reducing a German hedgehog position, which at the same time was a linguistic jaw-breaker.

The commentators are doing very well, however, in making the Russian *e* sound coalesce with the preceding consonant in Smolensk and Leningrad, pronouncing them à la russe, Smolyensk (one news broadcaster even decided to call it Shmolyensk), and Lyeningrad. It is high time to fix the pronunciation of the word Soviet, using the same palatalized vowel as in Leningrad: Sovyet.

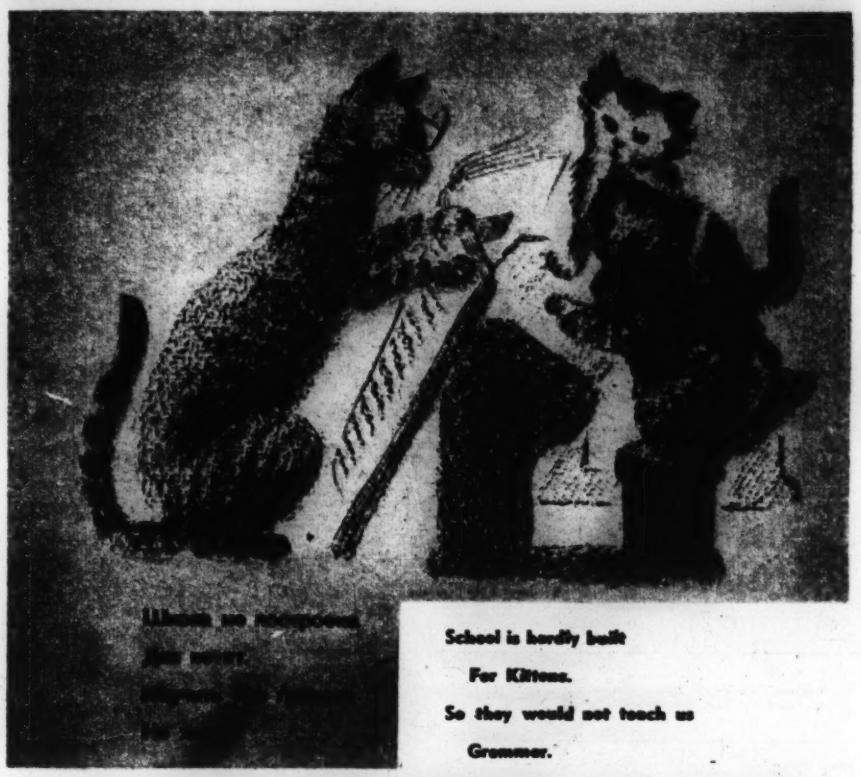
Why do some radio newsmen put the accent on the second syllable in Stalin, as if the name were French? The accent is on Stal, which means Steel. But then, there is no accounting for accents in Russian. Here are two long Russian words: Pereraspredelit, to redistribute, and Vykarabkavshiyesya, the crawled-out ones. In the first word, the accent is on the last syllable, in the second word, it falls on the first syllable, which, incidentally, contains that unpronounceable vowel which only remotely can be transliterated into English by *i* in vanilla.

To the great relief of students of the Russian language, several unnecessary letters of the Russian alphabet were abolished by the Soviet Government early in the Revolution. Among them was Yat, a homonym of E, which was once the terror of Russian schoolboys.

The abolition of the Tverdyi Znak, a letter which indicated that the preceding consonant should be pronounced hard, was incidentally an economy measure, which accomplished a saving of paper of about 3 per cent. The Myagkyi Znak, which softens the preceding consonant, has been retained, for the presence of this letter changes the pronunciation as well as the meaning of the word.

The letter *i* also went out in the alphabetical wash. This brings to mind a Moscow mystery story connected with the famous letter written by Stalin to the American correspondent, Cassidy. The news dispatches devoted a paragraph to the description of the firm manner in which Stalin dotted the i in signing his first name, Joseph, or, in Russian, Iosif. What dot over what i? There are no dotted i's in the new Russian alphabet which Stalin exclusively uses.

Incidentally, in the same letter a word was mistranslated and resulted in the misinterpretation of Stalin's intentions. Stalin wrote that the second front should be opened СВОЕВРЕМЕННО, pronounced Svoyevremenno. (Note: this is one of the few words in Russian that can be spelled on an English typewriter, provided capital letters are used; another is МОСКВА, Moscow.) It was translated "on time," which sounded stern and even threatening. But СВОЕВРЕМЕННО means only "in time," or "in its proper time." And now the second front is coming on, and СВОЕВРЕМЕННО, too.



School is hardly built
For Kittens.
So they would not teach us
Grammar.

Above: PAGE FROM RUSSIAN CHILD'S STORY BOOK. Below: THE RUSSIAN ALPHABET

А Е О К М С Т

These Russian Letters Are Common To All European Languages.
C is Always Pronounced S. E with Two Dots (ë) is pronounced yo.

Г Д П Р Ф Х

These Russian Letters Are From the Greek, And Are Pronounced As The Corresponding Greek Letters. Thus, P is R, X is the guttural Ch.

В=V Н=N У=OO

These Russian Letters Are Pronounced Differently From Similar Letters Used in European Languages.

Б=B

Ж=ZH (as z in azure)

З=Z

И=E (as in ME)

Й=Y after a vowel (as in boy)

Л=L

Ц=Ts

Ч=CH (as in chair)

Ш=SH

Щ=SHCH

Ы=a vowel unpronounceable by foreigners, roughly approximating the i in the word vanilla.

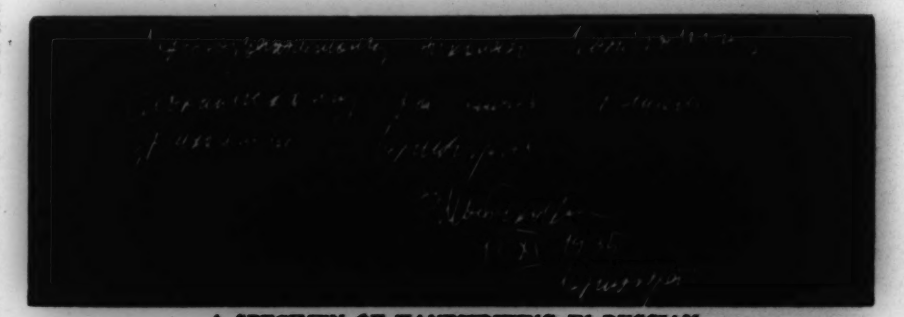
Э=É

Ю=you

Я=yah

Ь=a sign indicating that the preceding consonant is to be softened.

These Letters Are Peculiar To the Russian Alphabet.



A SPECIMEN OF HANDWRITING IN RUSSIAN

Inscription in the Handwriting of Dmitri Shostakovitch, Famous Soviet Composer, on a Photograph He Gave to the Author of This Article. The Translation Is: "To the Much-Esteemed Nicolai Leonidovitch Slonimsky in Remembrance of Our Acquaintance in Leningrad. D. Shostakovitch, November 13, 1935. Leningrad." The Name Slonimsky Is in the Dative Case: Slonimskomu

International News Photos

THE FAMOUS "MADONNA AND CHILD" OF THE BOTTICELLI SCHOOL RECEIVES A PERIODIC INSPECTION

SIR KENNETH CLARKE, DIRECTOR OF TH
A CHAMBER OF

AIR-CONDITIONED SEALED CONTAINER
TUNNEL FROM STORAGE

Treasure Hundred F

By Melita S

RESEARCH WORK involved in preserving Britain's national art collection in a wartime mountain stronghold is yielding data which are expected to have an important influence on postwar planning of museums and art galleries.

In this secret refuge, hundreds of miles from the National Gallery in London, the best knowledge and skill of applied physics have been harnessed to conserve the British national heritage—thousands of irreplaceable canvases, in some respects the most precious and representative art collection in the world.

* * *

Stored in scientifically adapted surroundings, in air-conditioned caves 300 feet underground, the masterpieces are kept safe from bombs and damp through the vigilance of a trained staff working round the clock.

"The pictures are at present enjoying a climate of such salubrity that the greatest problem for the future is to foresee how they will react when they leave it," Mr. F. I. G. Rawlins, Scientific Adviser to the National Gallery, said in speaking of postwar prospects.

In addition to being a bombproof shelter, this underground cavern has had to be converted to insure protection from damp and other unfavorable conditions which, unchecked, would have caused more certain damage than the Luftwaffe.

After a year's work, involving the blasting and removal of some 5,000 tons of rock, the construction of an underground railway, with specially "conditioned" cars, and the building of seven self-contained storage vaults, the first consignment was moved into the subterranean shelter in August, 1941.

Small, hand-propelled trolley cars convey the pictures through the narrow corridor, nearly a quarter of a mile in length, which leads from the cliff face to the unloading dock and ramp. They are unpacked in an air-conditioned room which is also used as an inspection shop.

* * *

The group of natural scientists carrying out this work rejoice that, when so many of their colleagues in wartime Britain are necessarily using their knowledge and skill for making destructive weapons, they are engaged in constructive work for the benefit of posterity.

Mr. Rawlins, who was in charge of the explanatory work in this unique search for an impregnable shelter, has told of early problems.

"Seldom can such a search have been started," Mr. Rawlins said of his quest, "and more rarely still could one have been more disappointing in its opening stages."

Mines, quarries, tunnels, caves, in England and Wales—even deep defiles which might have been artificially roofed and reinforced—were visited and their possibilities discussed. The essentials were a bombproof shelter, electric power and an adequate water supply. Site after site was rejected on such grounds as possible flooding, presence of noxious vapors, insecure roofs, and difficult access.

* * *

After six weeks' search a site was found with sufficient space to house the whole collection, with 200 to 300 feet of rock cover on top. It was a cave in a cliffside, with a long, narrow corridor, leading for almost a quarter of a mile into solid rock.

On the recommendations of the Trustees of the National Gallery and the Treasury, the Office of Works (now the Ministry of Works and Planning) agreed to accept the site and go ahead with the work.

"A venture of faith" is how Mr. Rawlins described the project at this stage. The site was practically without access. The entrance was far too small to admit the massive Rubens and Rembrandt canvases. A new road had to be built entailing considerable excavations and an embankment. A quarter of a mile of underground narrow-gauge railway with special rolling stock was built by one of Britain's main-line railway companies.

Although alteration of the physical structure of the cavern and the entrance to it was an immense task, preservation of the pictures from damp was the side of the work which involved most research and skill.

Seven separate buildings were put up inside the main cavern, six with a 10-foot clearance, and one with a 15-foot clearance for the largest canvases. Each has its own room containing the necessary fans for air distribution, heating batteries, dampers and automatic controls. Small workrooms were attached so that pictures needing attention could be worked on in the same temperature as that in which they are stored. The caves are brilliantly lit by electric light from a main supply. Electric power also maintains the relative humidity in the buildings.

Describing the little world in these subterranean passages, Mr. Rawlins says: "In some respects it resembles that of the crew of a ship at sea. The pictures need thoroughgoing inspection at frequent intervals. A constant vigil must be kept, not only on the pictures, but on the woodwork and fabric."

TOR OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY, EXAMINES
AMBER OF TREASURES

CONTAINER IS USED IN THE QUARTER-MILE
I STORAGE CAVES TO STUDIO

AN ENGINEER TESTS THE ALL-IMPORTANT FIRE EX TINGUISHER IN A GALLERY

W. A. HOLDER, WORLD-TRAVELED RESTORER, IS BUSY ON AN OLD MASTER

DAILY HUMIDITY READING OF THE HYGROMETER IS TAKEN IN EACH BUILDING

THE LIBRARY CONTAINS RECORDS OF ALL THE HIDDEN MASTERPIECES

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Melita Spraggs

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Thermometers are placed throughout the buildings so that the engineering staff can read them on their patrols. A close watch must also be kept to detect any prospective falls of rock. A permanent armed guard is on duty.

"Temperatures, relative humidity, ventilation, electrical gear, the stability of the fabric, the workings themselves—all require ceaseless attention," Mr. Rawlins explained.

* * *

Stacking of pictures is avoided wherever possible. The pictures in the caves are hung, and are inspected daily. The National Art Gallery has, as its "restorer," W. A. Holder, in whose family the craft has been handed down from one generation to another since the days of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

"It is possible," Mr. Rawlins says, "when the sums spent annually in restoration and repair of paintings are reviewed in the future, that full air-conditioning of art galleries will be found financially advisable.

"Experience of housing the National Gallery collection of pictures below ground under controlled conditions, scientifically planned, is encouraging. It must be appropriated into terms fitting to times of peace."

AUXILIARY ELECTRIC POWER GENERATOR PREPARES FOR EMERGENCY

AN ENGINEER WALKS TRACK IN THE TUNNEL TO INSPECT LIGHTING SYSTEMS

Among the New Books

The Israelite Law and the Present

Digest of the Divine Law, by Howard B. Rand. Haverhill, Mass.: Destiny Publishers. $3.

SINCE HOWARD B. RAND is both an attorney and a diligent student of the Scriptures, his "Digest of the Divine Law" is naturally a work of considerable interest. His basic thesis is that the Old Testament law, so far from being abrogated by either the New Testament or by modern legislative and economic systems, is just as effective now as it was in the days of Moses, and that not only the Decalogue, but also the whole corpus of Israelite legal regulations must be obeyed by governments and individuals if they would escape the dread penalties ordained against those who disobey "the law of the Lord."

The author then proceeds on the assumption that "the Kingdom of God was organized at Mount Sinai" when the "House of Jacob" solemnly agreed to accept and administer the laws codified by Moses, and he goes on to affirm that "approaching the study of God's kingdom with a preconceived idea that it has but a spiritual existence closes the mind to the actualities taught in Scripture"; though it may be added that the author in his turn unduly minimizes the import of Christ Jesus' assertion that "the kingdom of God is within you" (Luke 17:21), and Paul's confirmatory reminder that this mental kingdom consisted of spiritual qualities —"righteousness, and peace, and joy" (Rom. 14:17).

In the "Anglo-Saxon-Celtic peoples" Mr. Rand sees "modern Israel today," and he is concerned to insist that these peoples in particular, including, of course, the people of the United States, will not succeed in their endeavors and fulfill their destiny until they perform the precise regulations of the Israelite law. "Let us study the law of the Lord," cries the author, " . . . which he required that we keep, . . . in order that peace may come and happiness and contentment be assured to all."

While heartily agreeing with the statement that "healing and health were made an ordinance as well as a statute in the nation forever, and this statute and ordinance have never been abrogated," there are many who will be less ready to accept the argument that only on the basis of obedience to the Hebrew dietary laws and other regulations can health be gained or maintained.

Following an interesting discussion of the Ten Commandments, Mr. Rand observes that in the Old Testament we find "a perfect economic system" in which taxation is covered by the tithe levied against "a man's earnings or increase" but not against real or personal property. The Biblical denunciation of usury leads the author to advocate abolition of interest charges, and particularly of the gold standard, which he would replace by a standard consisting of "the nation's wealth in goods and possessions plus the increase from the labor of our citizens."

Property rights and government, jurisprudence and foreign policy are likewise viewed from the standpoint of specific Bible texts, and it is the author's contention that, despite the variation between a primitive agricultural and pastoral state and the complexities of modern industrialism, the same basic rules are still operative. In a measure, of course, this is true; though the insistence upon the present observance of so many details of the Hebrew law is open to question. T. L. L.

In Defense of Auchinleck

Don't Blame the Generals, by Alan Moorehead. New York: Harpers. $3.50.

OF THE CORPS of war correspondents who have eaten sand with their bully beef, few are better qualified to write of the Eighth Army than Alan Moorehead, one of an outstanding group of reporters from "Down Under" who have been graduated into Fleet Street.

As correspondent for the London Daily Express for over two years, he covered the see-saw campaign in the Western Desert, with interludes in Syria and Persia and India when the spotlight shifted there. His knowledge of events and personalities in the Middle East is intimate and comprehensive, his powers of observation discerning.

The present book deals with a limited segment of time, from August, 1941, to August, 1942. In its English edition it bears the title, "A Year of Battle," which in many ways seems more fitting than the American choice: "Don't Blame the Generals."

* * *

The most valuable portion of the book is the colorful record of the November-December, 1941, campaign when the Eighth Army, having set out to relieve the Tobruk garrison, was all but routed by Rommel's counter attack. Then, having snatched victory from the jaws of defeat, it chased Rommel out of Cyrenaica, despite inferior tanks and fire power.

Moorehead's account of events in Persia, which he entered with the British troops, and events in India at the time of the ill-starred Cripps mission are likewise vivid and entertaining. His failure, after spending some weeks in India, to produce a panacea of his own for that country's problems is downright refreshing.

In all Moorehead's writing the first person pronoun is rather prominent, but not objectionably so. The effect is to make even the most improbable events sound authentic. Though I must admit that when, describing how he was ground-strafed by a Messerschmitt-109 flying 20 feet above the ground, he writes, "And as I glanced up I had seen the white taut face of the German pilot," it taxes my credulity.

On the two occasions when I was thus strafed from a similar height by these planes that travel at 300 miles per hour I could make out nothing more than a hurtling blur.

* * *

Moorehead is at his best, and it is an excellent best, as a reporter. His analysis of the why of military events is hampered by the title thesis he has set out to prove. The gist of his argument is that "the general was simply the index of his army." This is a half-truth, taken out of context. For while the general and the army are interdependent parts of the same whole, it is the general who leads and the army that follows, and history has demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that the same army that was led to defeat by one commander can become invincible under another.

It is unfortunate that Moorehead left Egypt before Montgomery and Alexander took over, for then he could have witnessed this very process and seen the importance of that personal equation he seeks to minimize.

In its specific application Moorehead's argument is a sort of apologia for General Auchinleck, for whom he has a high personal regard and attachment, and whom he seeks to defend from the shafts of criticism much of which is ill-informed. There is much to be said in Auchinleck's justification and defense, but Moorehead could have found better arguments.

This flaw does not prevent the present book from being one of the most comprehensive, enlightening and entertaining yet to appear on the Middle Eastern theater. EDMUND STEVENS

When New York Was Capital

This Was New York, by Frank Monaghan and Marvin Lowenthal. New York: Doubleday Doran. $3.75.

MESSRS. MONAGHAN and Lowenthal invite us for a stroll back in lively narrative to that century of two revolutions which lost a king his head in Paris and inaugurated a President in New York City. The authors have recaptured the ways, manners, mood and dress of our first Federal capital to set the stirring stage of that 1789 investiture for which George Washington put behind his comfortable Mount Vernon squireship for an "ocean of difficulties."

Grounded in meticulous and imaginative reading of the day-to-day records of the time, here are the boarding houses, the 14-mile circuit of the town, the city at work, the social world with its Wednesday dinners at the Hamiltons', the Thursdays at the Jays', the Friday levees of Mrs. Washington, the grand Saturday dinners of Mrs. Knox, the woman's world, the city at prayer. Here are the rhythm, color, smells and feel of it all.

The hero of a hundred battles is about to be made the guardian of liberties and the visible symbol of a new-found sovereignty, and the book zestfully details the people in whose hands a democratic test is to be placed. New York then had only 30,000 inhabitants, with a half-hour the limit of a walk in any direction, but many of the people who were to make it great were in there rubbing away the provincialism and smugness, and it was already cosmopolitan.

The drama of the emancipation in politics from the Colonial Tory code colors every facet of this stimulating study that races along without aid of fictional tampering. The intimate and lesser, as well as the formal and larger, meet the eyes, from pig-and-goat-infested streets that in due season became mud-holes, ice-floes, and dust-bowls, to drawing-rooms set for a society in which property and manners and public office were chief prerequisites to get among "topping folks."

The glimpses of Washington in his house at No. 3 Cherry Street are drawn with a fascination and manner becoming the "new leader and old hero" who walks life-size in his writing through the long journey from Mount Vernon to the illuminated festivities of the first night of the United States of America under the Federal Constitution. A grave, courteous, earnest figure, bowing gravely from his yellow, cupid-decorated coach; yet it will be noted by Senator Maclay, Pennsylvania backwoods democrat, that the delivery of the inaugural speech showed "this great man agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the levelled cannon or pointed musket." The Senator is a flavorsome character with irreverently candid opinions upon all and sundry in the new capital scene. W. D.

John Day has just published in the United States Wu Ch'eng-En's folk novel, "Monkey," translated from the Chinese by Arthur Waley. The English edition (Allen & Unwin) was reviewed in these columns on Sept. 12, 1942. By recent word from London, Mr. Waley's translation has won the James Tait Black Memorial Book Prize.

Macmillan is publishing in the United States "A Generation Risen," the new book of poems and pictures by John Masefield and Edward Seago, the English edition of which (Collins) was reviewed in these columns on Feb. 27.

Lower California

Land Where Time Stands Still, by Max Miller. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.

MENTION Lower California in any sizable group of people, especially on the Pacific Coast, and it is probable that someone will say, "Now, there's a situation we ought to do something about." Others may agree, and very likely the phrase, "Take it over," will creep in.

Max Miller, who was a newspaper reporter in San Diego, just north of the Lower California border, until he developed the habit of writing books, makes occasion in his newest volume to make all who may have uttered those bromidic and bad-neighborly words feel ashamed of themselves.

* * *

Whatever its history and whatever its present condition of undevelopment (it was under the United States flag briefly in 1847-48), Baja, or Lower, California, is now a part of Mexico. And wouldn't all citizens of the United States repel any notion that part of this nation be "taken over" by a neighbor nation, for any purpose whatever?

Max Miller, in his 20 years as a reporter and book writer at San Diego, visited the northern towns and provinces of the long, narrow peninsula that is Baja California. Once in the World War he even stopped in a sub-chaser at the southernmost tip of the peninsula. Always through the 20 years the ridges of hills fading away to southward from the international border had lured him. At last he gave in.

The trip was made through that almost roadless land in a pickup truck with two naturalists who were to gather specimens while the writing man gathered facts about the little-known land and its people and creatures.

The author's references to the naturalists indicate that they did a thorough job in their field. His "report," as he calls it, bears out the opinion of many another traveler off the tourist routes in Mexico, which is that the gentle, friendly people are the original good neighbors, and that thoughtless remarks about "taking over" Baja California are most inconsiderate and unwise.

As an observing reporter, Mr. Miller brings back guarded assurances that Lower California would make no better "springboard" for a Japanese attack on the Pacific Coast of the United States than would many a point in the thousands of miles of shoreline between San Diego and Dutch Harbor, Alaska. And besides, he points out, the whole area is under careful and constant scrutiny now by members of the armed forces of both Mexico and the United States.

* * *

The stories of La Paz and its pears and its pirates, of Magdalena Bay and its whales, of Cortez and the Spanish ecclesiastical and military expeditions to both Baja and Alta California, the story of the aborigines of Tiburon Island—these and many more sketchy but interesting bits go to make up a volume that will interest all who wish to know more about that hazily mysterious and lightly peopled region that hangs pendant from the teeming, super-active State of California.

Mr. Miller indulges in this book in fewer vulgarities and profanities than he has used in some other volumes, making this story pleasanter reading for those who do not confuse such poor manners with "realism." Excuse or overlook these exaggerated strivings for "color," and "Land Where Time Stands Still" is well worth the reading. R. L. B.

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Philip Guedalla Examines Two French Marshals—A London Letter

The Two Marshals, by Philip Guedalla. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 10s. 6d. Voices in the Darkness, by Tangye Lean. London: Secker and Warburg. 15s.

LONDON

PHILIP GUEDALLA'S latest book is a comparative study of two French generals whose peak of prominence was reached at the time of their country's saddest misfortune. It is not only a comparison, but also a contrast, for the fate of Marshal Bazaine was very different from that of Marshal Pétain.

Bazaine surrendered Metz in 1870, and was court-martialed and sentenced to death; though in the event, he concluded his career more or less peaceably—apart from an attempt at assassination—in Spain. But at least he was not exalted to the rank of savior of his country.

Bazaine is a character of whom most Englishmen know little. His public life began unpromisingly, for he failed to pass the entrance examination of the Ecole Polytechnique, and took refuge as a butcher's assistant. Finding this soon pall on him, he joined the Foreign Legion, and got his first taste of battle near Oran in 1833, when the French were ignominiously defeated by an Arab horde in the Macta marshes. In this engagement Bazaine showed both courage and resource.

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Bazaine's experiences in Africa, says Mr. Guedalla, left him partly a politician, and partly a policeman. He married a Spanish dancer against the wishes of his superiors, and took her for a honeymoon to the Crimea, where the French and English were currently engaged in fighting the Russians. The allies were insufficiently supplied with maps, but Mme. Bazaine did her best to remedy French defects of equipment by taking with her a grand piano.

Bazaine attracted a certain amount of attention, but scored no striking successes. In consequence, in the war of 1870, he was not appointed to the supreme command of the French forces until after the front had broken. The French army had gone into the war unqualified for victory. It was small in size, and adept chiefly in the military drill of 1829. It had an abundance of confidence, which was ill-founded on the experiences of a few colonial campaigns. Bazaine was not the sort of man to pull a beaten army together, and after Sedan a beaten army the French certainly was.

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At this particular game, Pétain was more accomplished than Bazaine, for he managed after a fashion to rally the mutinous troops of 1917. To say that he put fight into them would, perhaps, be an exaggeration, for it is difficult, if not impossible, to put into other people something you do not happen to have got yourself. Though soldiering is Marshal Pétain's chosen profession, though he has had a longer experience of army life than falls to the lot even of many illustrious generals, Pétain lacks the fighting temperament. He does not enjoy being in the last ditch. He does not like to feel the wall at his back. "When he met Lloyd George," in 1918, says Mr. Guedalla, "he challenged the Prime Minister almost jocosely, saying, 'I suppose you think I can't fight.'

" 'No, General,' was the reply, 'with your record I could not make that mistake, but I am certain that for some reason or other you won't fight.' "

Nevertheless, he prevented the French armies from disintegrating in 1917: which makes it all the more regrettable that he did not repeat the feat in 1940. But the fact seems to be that Pétain's temperament is too lymphatic for really successful soldiering; his mood is pitched in too low a key. He has too keen an eye for the shadow of defeat. He cowers before it, instead of hailing it with exhilaration as something that renders ultimate victory the more glorious. Mr. Guedalla reminds us that Pétain, who was born during the Crimean celebrations of 1856, was christened Benoni, the son of sorrow; and he has never risen above the implications of that melancholy appellation.

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"The Two Marshals" is a brilliant book. All books by Mr. Guedalla are brilliant. It sparkles with wit, which is sometimes malicious, and always barbed. It is ornately decorated, invariably entertainingly, if not relevantly. It is better, perhaps, in the criticism than in the presentation of character. It conveys much information. It makes a great many jokes. It is tolerantly superior in attitude, with an eighteenth-century urbanity. It does not throw a very piercing light on modern European politics, but it can be read with discriminating pleasure.

Tangye Lean's "Voices in the Darkness" is also an excellent book. Mr. Lean, in this admirable study of British propaganda broadcasting, throws a wide net. In an impressionistic, flashing style he gives a brief conspectus of European history since the end of the last war; he takes the reader into the actual broadcasting studio, and reproduces its crowded atmosphere; he introduces the chief personalities of British European commentators, and details the nature of German broadcasting propaganda. "Voices in the Darkness" is one of the best books ever written on broadcasting.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Greeks Stand Fast

Miracle in Hellas, by Betty Wason. New York: Macmillan. $2.75.

MISS WASON'S BOOK has none of the gossipy levity and raciness that is the common denominator of most war books by women journalists. It is an honest, if plodding, effort to relate one of the most inspiring and glorious chapters of this war.

Miss Wason was the only reporter, man or woman, of any nationality to follow the Greek campaign from start to finish. She arrived in Greece in August, 1940, more than two months before the Italian attack and left in June, 1941, through the courtesy of the Gestapo.

She rushes through the first part of the story—the winter war in Albania, and the victories over the Italian fascists, with which the world at large is already familiar, and spends more time on the days of the military débâcle, when the Germans were advancing and the British evacuating. Much of what she has to say about the military and political fifth columnists is interesting and revealing. But she rightly points out that the issue was a foregone conclusion from the outset. The odds against the Allies were overwhelming.

The succeeding chapters tell how the Germans entered Athens, of the hoisting of the Swastika over the Acropolis, of the unbroken spirit and confidence of the people.

The eyewitness portion of the book, which ends with Miss Wason's departure from Greece via Berlin in June, 1941, is followed by a much larger and somewhat more apocryphal second part, necessarily pieced together at second hand, telling of the Greeks' continued struggle. Considering the circumstances, the surprising thing about this material is not its meagerness but its abundance of detail, complete with names and places which, if authentic, would certainly be invaluable to the Nazis. It is therefore to be hoped that proper disguises and convenient fictions were introduced.

This is no reason, however, for seriously doubting much of what Miss Wason has to say about the Greek underground movement, the unconquered guerrillas, and the organized smuggling of British prisoners of war and others out of the country. When I flew home from Africa a fellow passenger was an American pilot from the RAF Eagle Squadron. Shot down and captured at Tobruk, he had been flown over to Greece, where he escaped and was given shelter and protection by the Greeks who dyed his hair and furnished him with a disguise. For two weeks he lived in Athens, walking about in broad daylight, even going to movies and restaurants, always with a Greek escort, until the day for his departure for Egypt arrived.

It also is certain, as Miss Wason further contends, that when the time comes for an Allied invasion of Europe, the Greeks will provide a Trojan horse.

E. S.

The World of Poetry

HEINRICH HEINE, the German poet whose works were among those savagely burned by the Nazis on May 10, 1933, when they lit their nation-wide bonfire of "un-German" literature, has had considerable influence on English-writing poets. An interesting and scholarly book on the subject is "Heine in England," by Stanton L. Wormley, since 1938 Assistant Professor of German at Howard University (Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press. $4).

It is the result of sympathetic and painstaking research, dealing in considerable detail with the various translators, major and minor; the critics of the nineteenth century; letters, diaries and notes, and the poets whose verse shows Heine's influence. While the author says that Heine by no means exerted an influence comparable to that of Goethe, "there are nevertheless unmistakable evidences of the great Liederdichter's style in English poetry."

Foremost among the nineteenth-century critics he places Matthew Arnold, who presented Heine as the greatest continuator of Goethe, in a "life and death battle with Philistinism." He pays tribute also to the comprehension of George Eliot; her enthusiasm for Heine's work never waned. To John Todhunter he gives credit for the most successful efforts at translation into English verse.

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An acceptable gift for a boy or girl, or even an adult seeking an introduction to the poets of the United States, is "Lays of the New Land," by Charlie May Simon (wife of John Gould Fletcher) (New York: Dutton. $3).

It is a collection of poems with introductory remarks and brief biographical sketches. The selections begin with poems by William Cullen Bryant and end with poems by Stephen Vincent Benét. Among the contemporaries represented are Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, John Gould Fletcher and Edna St. Vincent Millay. There are decorative pen and ink drawings by James MacDonald.

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Those who admire T. S. Eliot will be interested to know about a new volume entitled "Four Quartets," a group of four longish poems under the names, "Burnt Norton," "East Coker," "The Dry Salvages," and "Little Gidding" (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2).

If there is nothing to go back to in these poems, the first perusal rewards now and then with such passages as:

> Love is most nearly itself
> When here and now cease to matter.

or,

> . . . Do not let me hear
> Of the wisdom of old men, but rather of their folly,
> Their fear of fear and frenzy, their fear of possession,
> Of belonging to another, or to others, or to God.
> The only wisdom we can hope to acquire
> Is the wisdom of humility: humility is endless.

The subtle drawing room humor and the tongue-in-the-cheek eloquence seem even less important now than they were five or six years ago. And nothing could seem more remote, more superimposed, at this moment than such lines as:

> The dance along the artery
> The circulation of the lymph
> Are figured in the drift of stars
> Ascend to summer in the tree
> We move above the moving tree
> In light upon the figured leaf
> And hear upon the sodden floor
> Below, the boarhound and the boar
> Pursue their pattern as before
> But reconciled among the stars.

Unless, of course, we don't understand it—and that could be!

PEARL STRACHAN

The Book Window

Sixteen Famous European Plays (Garden City Publishing Co., $1.98). Compilation by Bennett A. Cerf and Van H. Cartmell, with an introduction by John Anderson. The plays in this anthology are "The Wild Duck," "The Weavers," "The Sea Gull," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "The Lower Depths," "The Playboy of the Western World," "Anatol," "The Green Song," "Six Characters in Search of an Author," "R. U. R.," "The Dybbuk," "Liliom," "Grand Hotel," "Tovarich," "Shadow and Substance," and "Amphitryon 3."

Portraits of Our Presidents: The Pach Collection, by Alfred Pach (Hastings House, $1.50), contains full-page reproductions of oil portraits from Washington to Buchanan, and of photographs from Lincoln to Roosevelt II, each accompanied by a brief sketch, facsimile signature, and other data. Most of the pictures are magnificent, but a few, because of the usual photographic retouching, have little expression.

The Bear That Walks Like a Man, by Stanley J. Marks (Dorrance, $3), calls to the attention of English-speaking peoples the controversy that existed between their political representatives and those of Soviet Russia over methods of national government and international economy from 1917 down to a short while ago. It argues the matter to the advantage of Russia, in the light of that country's resistance to German invasion and its success in neutralizing the force of the blitzkrieg. All in all, it stands for consolidation of the military forces of Russia, Great Britain, and the United States for the defeat first of Germany and then of Japan.

Army-Navy Guide, foreword by George A. Herbst (Crown Publishers, $1.50), gives information on the duties, practices, and organization of the Armed Forces of the United States, designed for the use of those entering the service. It is written in question-and-answer form and has glossaries of military and naval terms.

Harvest of My Years, by Channing Pollock (Bobbs Merrill, $3.50). Autobiography of man of the theater who has seen great changes in the stage of the United States during the past 40 years, and tells about them in relation to himself as a press agent, playwright, author of magazine articles, and lecturer.

American Pioneer Arts and Artists, by Carl W. Drepperd (Pond-Ekberg, $4.75). This thoroughgoing and well-illustrated book traces the pictorial art movement from its beginnings to the present time.

Dictators of the Baton, by David Ewen (Alliance, $3.50). An appraisal of 30 orchestral conductors now active in the United States, with illustrative anecdotes.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Early Radio Birds Catch the Farmers

THOSE FARM NEWS broadcasters, whose rural listeners are said to total nearly 35,000,000, are an energetic lot. They not only rise early, but they "get around." It may not be in the jalopy of pre-gasoline shortage days, but they go by wagon—or even by oxcart—to get places where farmers are producing food news. And they stay there long enough to tell the rest of the world about it.

Radio's champion early bird announcer, Joe Bier, broadcasts to truck farmers and dairymen on the Atlantic coast from the 24th floor of a New York skyscraper. Unless you're a working farmer you've probably never tuned in on WOR's 6 a. m. broadcasts by Broadway's best-known agricultural expert. Yet nearly 1,000,000 listeners guide their daily rural business by his digests of market reports.

Within the listening area served by Joe Bier is one of the richest farm regions in the nation. It has over 14,000,000 acres of actively farmed land, 178,500 farms, and 896,000 farm people scattered over Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York's own Long Island.

* * *

They know Joe Bier. For more than a decade he has been leaving his Woodhaven, L. I., home before daybreak five days a week to help them sell their products. By 5:30 he is in the studio, receiving last-minute telephonic reports on prices in New York's wholesale markets. Every Saturday, Sunday, and summertime vacation he travels around from farm to farm, giving expert tips to farmers. "I keep my radio in the barn," wrote one man to the studio recently. "We get up at 5 o'clock and listen to you while we milk the cows!" One day Joe broadcast from that barn, and the sound of milk falling into pails came over the air.

Mert Emmert, whose "Modern Farmer" since the first of the year is also heard from New York over NBC's WEAF, still uses the successful technique he developed over the years on Cincinnati radios. He believes farmers want to hear each other. This February he dragged his mike out to the farm of Stewart La Rue in Orange County, New York. Mr. La Rue's local committeeman was signing him up for wartime production in 1943. And an isolated cowman out in the West or a cautious Vermonter on a rocky farm had a chance to know—at 6 o'clock in the morning—just what their fellow-farmer thought about this business of labor and machine shortages in the rural areas.

* * *

Mert took them out to Bill Jones's broiler house the next week, and as background there were several hundred young broilers singing an early—very early—matinal song. Bill's predicament is something other farmers can appreciate. He's raising broilers just as the Government wants him to—but he has an oil-heated broiler house that can't be converted to coal. In addition, young George Jones wants to join the Navy. How's a farmer going to meet those problems? The fan mail that poured in the next day told Mert Emmert it paid him to get up at predawn to put that question to the country.

To bring the nation's capital closer to wartime agriculturists, "Chuck" (Charley) Worcester moved in from St. Louis to bring his "Country Journal," via Columbia Broadcasting Company, to Washington last December.

* * *

Like all other broadcasters who blanket the nation before dawn, "Chuck" Worcester's background is that of an experienced agricultural and radio reporter. When a lean-pursed rancher in distant Idaho turns the dial to listen to an ear-by-ear account of a corn-husking classic in Minnesota, he knows the man who's marching up and down the cornfields is probably sending his account through a shortwave transmitter strapped to his assistant's back as they weave through busy rows.

"Chuck's" experience reads like an agricultural catalogue. He has been a seed analyst, assistant veterinarian, plant breeder and plant pathologist. But what's made him famous on the rural front is his more than 200 spot radio reports from 200 large-scale farm events through the country. For the Texas rancher hemmed in by sandstorm expects "Chuck" to be tapping the nose of the prize-winning mare to make her nicker through the microphone when he broadcasts the livestock show in Kansas City. And his wife expects (and gets) a first-hand account of how the White House cook whips up a cake without wartime sugar.

Charley Stookey's broadcast over CBS's network on Saturdays takes him out in what city dwellers think is the middle of the night to farms, fairs, and everything from a strawberry loading platform in Louisiana to an ox-pulling contest in a New Hampshire field.

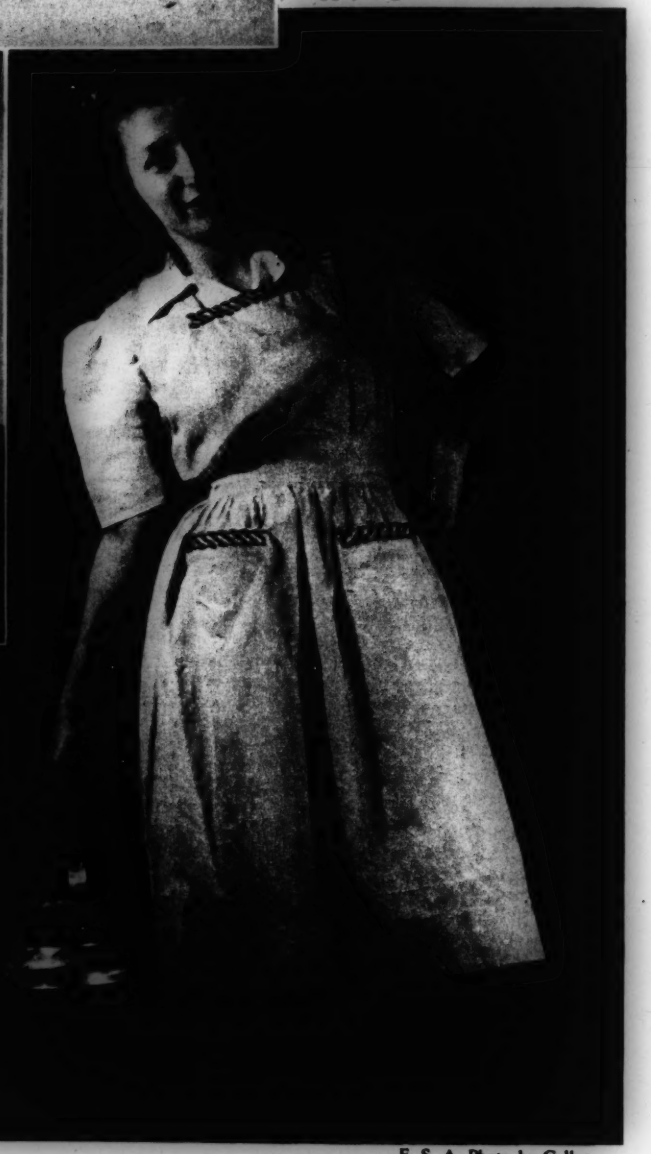
The most famous and long-lived among the rural broadcasts is the "National Farm and Home Hour," which had its beginning back in the days of crystal sets.

Since 1928 the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reached its most important constituents six days a week over 100 stations of the National Boradcasting Company. When Announcer Earl M. Allen waded out into acres of cattle at the famous livestock show in Chicago, moos and crunches of aloof ribbon winners were heard through the microphone by some 6,000,000 listeners just sitting down to a noonday rural dinner.

But today the interest of farmers has gone beyond national plowing matches or cornhusking contests. The weather which controls their destiny can no longer be forecast radio hour after hour. Yet the most isolated farmer needs to know how he can combat soil depletion or the best time to sow the oats or reap the wheat the country is demanding and the army needs.

To get him that information, broadcasters to rural areas can't sit around a mahogany table and plan their programs as many of their colleagues do. Look for William E. Dripps, Agricultural Director of Information of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and you're likely to find him up at dawn trailing a dairyman into the barn or the hired hand out to the plow with a microphone. It takes an early radio bird to catch the wartime farmer.

JULIETTA K. ARTHUR



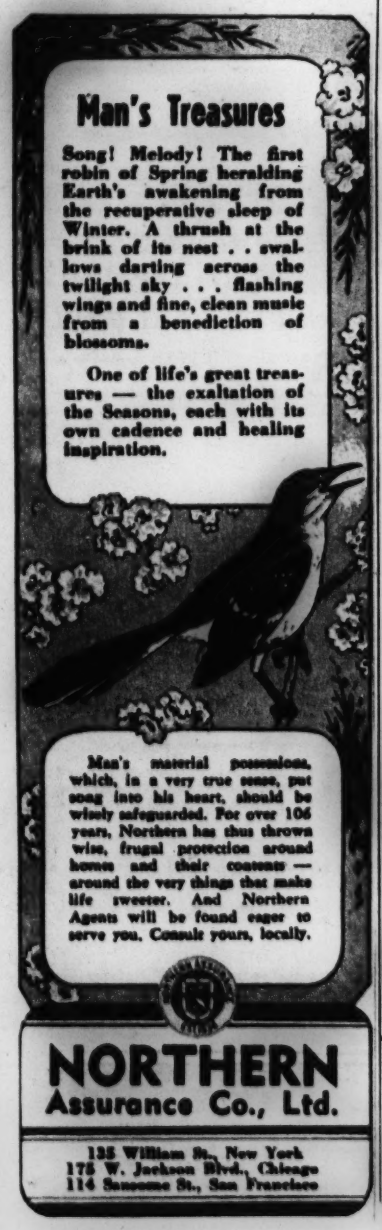
F. S. A. Photo by Coller

SPOTLIGHT FOR DOBBIN

Rationing and Gasoline Priorities on Farm Machinery Have Brought the Dapple Gray Percherons Into Their Own Again; Mert Emmert, WEAF's "Modern Farmer," Inspects This Team Owned by Stewart La Rue, at Sugar Loaf, New York. Right: Chuck Worcester, Whose Country Journal Was Moved by Columbia Broadcasting From St. Louis to Washington to Bring the Farmer Closer to National News

THE MILK PAIL PROVES SHE'S A FARMER'S DAUGHTER

News About This Thirty-Cent Dress Made From a Sugar Sack Was Broadcast Over Arkansas Radio Hours; Women Especially Look Forward to "Early Bird" Broadcasters Who Tell Them How to Make Jackets From Meal Sacks and Armchairs From Car Seats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U. S. Signal Corps Photo From Harris and Ewing

NATIVES ACT AS SCOUTS FOR ALLIED FORCES

Native Police Boy in Buna, New Guinea, Draws a Map on the Ground to Show the Position of the Enemy for the U. S. Task Forces of the 32nd Division in Their Battle With Japanese There

. . Allied Strategy "Down Under"

(Continued from Page 2)

and purposes, Queensland and the mainland. Today it is on the northern shores of Papua and into New Guinea, as far as the backdoor of the Japanese-held gulf ports. Simultaneously our control of the sky has been pushed forward into the seas that separate New Britain and New Guinea; our heavy bombers have Wewak, Rabaul, Kavieng, Buinfaisi—all important Japanese bases—easily within their striking power. The Japanese, in fact, over this period have been driven steadily back upon their haunches around their most important strongpoint of Rabaul.

In so far as this is so, the Japanese position has deteriorated and ours has improved. But still General MacArthur's path to Rabaul is seriously blocked by a great series of enemy air fields from Bougainville in the northern Solomons to Wewak, in northern New Guinea, from which they can concentrate to counter any Allied attack.

This would seem to reduce the fight in this area to a lengthy, costly, island-to-island advance, strategy which, after the experience at Guadalcanal and Buna, can hardly be contemplated even if we had the manpower available to push it through.

* * *

The attack then when it comes will be a more sweeping affair, involving a major clash between fleets, or a sudden thrust at some vital nerve center behind the Japanese lines.

In the meantime, during the course of the building-up process for attack possibilities, the Japanese moves must be considered and measures taken to counter them. It is an accepted thing in war that an offensive cannot be launched unless you are in a position to beat back any attack which the enemy may make against you.

The position now and when the Japanese came into the war is vastly different. The balance of strength is now decidedly tilted against Germany and the likelihood of a German victory or a military stalemate in Europe, upon either of which Japan's hopes must have originally mainly rested, is evaporated. If Germany is likely to be defeated and the whole strength of the Allied nations turned against the Pacific, then the Japanese must realize that they cannot win the war outright and the best they can hope for is a negotiated peace, achieved either by splitting the Allied ranks or making the task of beating her too costly.

For either of these moves Japan must have bargaining counters. One of these she is now building up around Northern Australia. It is her intention to make her position protecting her newly acquired empire so strong that it would be a herculean task for the Allies to break it. In this respect time is on Japan's side, since the longer she has to develop and exploit the riches of the Indies and prepare her defenses the costlier will be our job of defeating her.

Much of what has been happening on the Japanese side of the fence in the Southwest Pacific area can be accounted for by this. They have been busy buttressing their defense line from Timor to Bougainville. They have constructed scores of new airfields, assembled bigger garrisons and collected large quantities of shipping. Although her plan may be generally defensive, within this scope there is, nevertheless, room for offensive action—against Darwin, to eliminate the only Allied base pointing at Timor and the Arafura Sea, and against Moresby and Milne Bay to squeeze out the dangerous Allied salient threatening Rabaul.

Such attacks are well within the power of the Japanese forces known to be around the arc covering Northern Australia, and would fit into the enemy's general plan.

This is one of the main problems facing General MacArthur; whether with the limited resources at his command, especially in planes, he can beat back a sudden concentration of Japanese strength hurled at some specific limited objective.

It is estimated that the airfields within reach of the area covering Australia could accommodate as much as 1,500 aircraft for an attack. There is sufficient shipping, too, to move a sizable force against objectives in North Australia or Papua.

Any such move might be successful, but it would certainly be costly if past evidence is any guide to the future. In the recent air blitz against Moresby and Milne Bay the enemy lost at least 50 per cent of his attacking force and did comparatively little damage. He failed to make any appreciable dent in our air supremacy, and obviously thought it was not worth while keeping it up. Unless the Japanese wish to invite another Coral Sea disaster, they must be able to knock out our air superiority before they can attack successfully by sea, either against Papua or Northern Australia. In any move in the former area they would have also to reckon with interference from Admiral Halsey's side as well.

There is no doubt that the Japanese can produce greater air strength than General MacArthur, and that they can replace their losses more quickly than he can—especially fighter losses. This will probably be so even when General MacArthur has received the reinforcements recently promised. But in so far as the attacker is always at some disadvantage and that Admiral Halsey's air strength must be included in the general picture of the Southwest Pacific, the Japanese must show very much greater power than they have done in the past or seem to have available at present.

* * *

This is global war and strategy is single over the whole world. There is only a certain amount to go round. Until the U-boat menace is settled by the defeat of Germany there will never be freedom of movement for the Allied nations. More than any other front, the Pacific is a shipping problem, and for that reason suffers more than other fronts from the effects of the German submarine menace. There is no reason to suppose that the highest planning authorities in Washington and London are unaware of the exact strength of the Japanese menace to the Allies in the Pacific area and have provided in what they are sending to General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey sufficient to meet the Japanese attack, even though at the moment it is not sufficient to stage a major offensive movemet from our side.

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. . Foundation For a New France

(Continued from Page 6)

them also, the plaint is sometimes heard at "La Soupe"—"Beans again? Wait till I get out of this. Strike me pink if I ever eat another!"

After a brief rest period, at 1 o'clock the bugler sounds orders to gather again on the fo'csle for further instructions, and work then goes on until 5, when half of the crew is allowed to go ashore after changing clothes and inspection by officers.

* * *

Divided into two sections, French battleship crews are composed of "starboard" and "left." Odd days, "starboard" goes on duty, with shore leave on even days; "left" follows the reverse order.

Generally "lights out" is bugled about 8:30 p. m., except on fête days and rare occasions when there are "movies" or the men give plays themselves or get up other entertainments.

While Dakar offered little recreation other than swimming, fishing, and exploring native quarters, the sailors were compensated for a temperature of 107 degrees by extra pay. Usually French seamen are paid according to varying personal standards—how long they have been in the ranks; where they have been on duty and whether they are married. Rates of pay vary also according to whether they have been domiciled in France or served in assignments involving unusual difficulties and hardships such as Dakar.

* * *

Some of the very youngest enlistees among these "regulars" have received as little as 100 francs a month for their first service. After several years of duty, one can then draw up to 2,000 francs if his rating is first rank, with extra allotments for wife and children if he has married.

Before the war, an admiral earned about 7,000 francs a month (not quite $200), but it has since been decided that pay for both the French Army and Navy must be raised to higher level, because upon these men, their loyalty and continued knowledge of the best of past French traditions will be founded the future France of tomorrow.

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Salute the Waves

LIEUT. MARY DAILY has been "detached." That simply means that she's going to do a new job for the Waves. For her it means a new adventure and a new opportunity to serve, chiefly the latter. For, while she is more enthusiastic than ever about the Waves, more convinced that being a part of this branch of the Navy is a pleasant and helpful personal experience, she thinks first in terms of service.

That's why she gave up a fine job as personnel director of one of the nation's largest insurance companies to take over the task of directing Waves' recruiting in Chicago, headquarters of the Ninth Naval District, even before the bill creating this new feminine section of our first line of defense had been signed.

Mary Daily was the first "Wave" in Chicago, one of the first in the country. For nearly six months she has been senior Waves officer here, one of only 35 Senior Grade Lieutenants in the whole organization. The bill creating this service didn't become law until July 30, but Mary Daily was already at her desk on the eleventh "deck" of the Board of Trade Building, laboriously going through a huge stack of application letters, several days before that. Her commission didn't come through until August 3, so she served for about a week as a plain civilian. She was a Wave, you might say, even before there was such a thing.

Two and a half years as employment manager of the Continental Casualty Company, in charge of 1,100 men and women; before that with the Chicago Collegiate Bureau, a placement agency; and before that six years at Northwestern University, three studying music and three liberal arts—and coming out, peculiarly, with a Bachelor of Science degree. That's a rough sketch of the background that so impressed Naval officials when they set out to find the right one for the Waves job here, a job which they expected would be a big one.

Today around one third of all Waves recruits for the country come through this Chicago office; so they were right in anticipating a tough assignment for whoever headed it up.

What Mary was, and what she had in the way of experience and ability, at any rate, added up to what was wanted, and after some elimination interviews she was chosen from among a rather large group that had been considered for the job.

* * *

"Those first few days were more than hectic," Mary says, as she picks up her personal things in her office in preparation for a week's leave before reporting for new duties in Washington. "Letters of application already literally flooded the room when I moved in, still as a civilian, back there in July last year. But we soon got things under control, and I want to say that this experience here has been one of the most happy and fruitful of my life. There have been some new problems, some pretty big problems, but I wouldn't have had it otherwise.

"The Waves is—yes Waves is, is right," she goes on, "for you see it means Women Appointed for Voluntary Emergency Service, and you are speaking of a collective unit, rather than a number of persons—anyway the Waves provides a glorious opportunity to serve."

"It isn't an easy life, though, is it?" we noted.

"Not at all. It's tough. There's no romance and no glamor about it, but you just don't need romance and glamor to make you want to stick and do a good job in the Waves. I think I'm safe in saying that 99.44 per cent of the personnel in the Waves today would say that they love it.

"And you know," says Lieutenant Daily, suddenly becoming a business woman, "these women will go back into civilian life much better fitted to live helpfully. Especially those that go back into business. They will have learned two important things. They will know how to work hard, and they will know how to talk less. They will have developed exactness too, and a new sense of individuality. For, you see, when one learns consideration for others —as you must in naval or military life—he has a better conception of true individuality."

During the first weeks of recruiting here Lieutenant Daily and two Naval officers had the job of interviewing, each of them personally, every single applicant, she recalls. After a while they divided it up so that each of the three merely interviewed his or her quota and then all three passed on applications on the basis of recommendations of the others. Now there are seven interviewing officers.

Other processes have been streamlined in the meantime, as might be expected in such an entirely new organization. At first all applicants were required to write to the Procurement Office. Those without obvious disqualifications were then sent regular application blanks, a complete medical form to be filled out by one's personal physician, and a sample aptitude test form. When these were returned those still having no disqualifications were called in for interviews.

* * *

At this time each was asked to bring her birth certificate, proof of citizenship if not born in this country, a college or high school credit transcript, if under 21 parents' consent, if in a vital industry a release from her employer, three letters of recommendation, and four pictures. The streamlining now eliminates that first exchange of letters. Applicants come to the office, state their qualifications, and, if potential material, fill out the forms and take the various tests then and there.

How is the recruiting going now?

"Not so well," Lieutenant Daily notes, with a sober shake of her head. "You see, under the first bill the Waves quota was 10,000. I think the men were all a little dubious. They wanted to see how it worked out before getting out too far on a limb with it. Well, the recruiting at first was good. Almost too good. And the women in service began to prove their worth. They then upped the quota to 25,000; then recently to 50,000. But lately applications have begun to fall off. I think it is partly due to the encouraging war news."

"Encouraging war news?"

"Yes. There's too much of a feeling that there may not be the same need now. Actually there is more need than ever. I can understand, though, how the first flash of novelty has worn off. Then, too, you see the women don't have the false incentive of the draft. Many army enlistments we know were inspired by the imminence of the draft. With the women, they know they won't be drafted. Their offer of service must be wholly voluntary.

"The fact remains, though, that we have a quota of 50,000 to fill. There is a need for Waves for service at home, even if a pending bill which would make overseas service for the Waves possible, just as with the Waacs, isn't passed. If it is, we will need even more. I can't think of a better way for a woman to help her country right now. Of course, it means hard work. But we've all got to work hard to win this war."

We asked Lieutenant Daily a question that a lot of folks have wondered about probably.

"How about saluting? Do sailors and regular Naval Officers of lower grade have any hesitancy about saluting a woman?"

"For a time," she said, smiling, "when this regulation was not clearly defined, many men, both enlisted and officers, were quite ready not to salute. Since then Secretary Knox has ordered that 'all ranks be honored,' and Wave officers get salutes just like the men. Here in Chicago, where there are so many men on the streets, it may seem as if we are sometimes being overlooked, but at a station the men snap to salute when a Waves officer is present, just as quickly as with one of their own."

For these last six months Lieutenant Daily has done more, of course, than just interview applicants. She has had to administer the Waves section of the Naval Officer Procurement Office. She has had to speak before clubs and conventions and at schools and dinners, and on the radio. She has had to appear at innumerable public functions, if only to pop up and be seen, as the local representative of the Waves. And she has had to march in parades and attend openings and style shows, and ride in Fire Chiefs' cars.

Mary is not the ambitious, politician type by any means. She doesn't seek publicity. But she realizes that she has officially represented her country, and as such has been ready to do what was expected of her in the line of duty. As a result there is no false modesty, only a freedom and freshness of approach that inspires a sort of impersonal confidence.

Incidentally, besides being efficient she is very pretty, she is feminine every inch—yet every inch, shall we say, a "sailor."

Chicago has grown to know and to like Lieut. Mary Daily, to think of the Waves in terms of Mary Daily. Chicago will miss her.

RALPH CESSNA

LIEUT. MARY DAILY

The First "Wave" in Chicago and Senior Waves Officer in That Area Since the Creation of the Service

. . Railroads

(Continued from Page 3)

crews and cabooses, and inefficient and unreasonably slow movements in performing interchange between connecting lines at intermediate terminals, etc.

The problem of getting fuel oil to New England was acute last winter; it may become more so next winter. If the people of New England are interested in next winter's fuel supply, now is not a bit too soon to commence a determined investigation of the extent to which the featherbed rules on the railroads hinder the rapid movement of their oil, and of how much more fuel oil they would receive if such hindrances were eliminated.

Most workers do not favor featherbed rules now. They realize that it is unpatriotic with the country facing serious crisis, but they are dominated by able and aggressive labor union leaders. The Government itself has encouraged this development, influenced as it is by the political pressure of the national labor leaders who have so much to say in Washington.

Since the Executive agencies of the Government are doing nothing to terminate this appalling situation, it is only to the Congress that the people can appeal for necessary correction. There is now pending in the House of Representatives a Bill introduced by Representative Smith of Virginia, which would prohibit wasteful labor practices in time of war and place the responsibility upon management for efficient operation. The passage of that bill, or some similar measure, depends upon the expressed wishes of the people. It is only through such a mandate of Congress that our resources of manpower can be effectively utilized.

The wastes of the featherbed rules are seriously interfering with the vigorous prosecution of the war. The elimination of these wastes and the return to efficient business management would be a big boost to national morale and to the successful conclusion of the war.

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On the Beam

DEMOCRACY was put to the test in Asia, and it lost; in Africa, and it failed; in Europe, and it was overwhelmed. Temporarily, at least, the superstructure wobbled. But the foundation was sound, and, under the strain of world events, it remained unshaken. That is what the Axis found. Their grandiose scheme in Africa has collapsed. Mussolini's empire is gone. The beleaguered fortress of Hitler knows not where the next blow will fall. The Japanese engaged on widely separated fronts are beginning to feel the impact of Allied power. Democracy is recovering. The trend of the news is changing, in the South Pacific, as elsewhere.

It is just over a year ago that W. E. LUCAS went to Australia. He had been doing service as a correspondent in Europe, actually in Portugal. But big events were developing elsewhere. He could see the threat to the Commonwealth which the Japanese advance had made, and he wanted to know more about that situation at first hand. So he made his way "Down Under." His outline of the Allied strategy in the southeastern theater of war gives in a nutshell what everyone should know who desires to follow the day-to-day movements of the opposing forces intelligently.

GEORGE MCNEAR, JR., president of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, who writes on featherbed rules, has come sharply into the manpower picture in recent times. He is a vigorous opponent of what he calls the waste of manpower under the Office of Defense Transportation's operations. In April, he appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs, testifying in support of the Smith Bill, which seeks to prohibit wasteful labor practices in time of war. I met Mr. McNear at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. He was one of 87 business and professional men selected by the War Department to take the Third Army Orientation Course at the Command and General Staff School. A keen student, he was a voluminous notetaker and a persistent and able questioner. He brought to the class a wealth of experience gained in engineering and construction work for the New York Central, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Westinghouse, prior to his assumption of control of the Peoria road.

Officers and men of the French warships roam the streets of New York and other cities on the east coast, awaiting the day when they can once again enter the battle for liberty. The story of these men, and their life aboard ship, is told by INEZ WHITELEY FOSTER, whose name is familiar to readers of these columns.

There is a fascination about the Russian language. Particularly at the present time when the Red forces are helping to pave the way for victory of the United Nations. And more people are taking up the study of Russian than ever before. NICOLAS SLONIMSKY, a Russian by birth and an American by adoption, tells of some of the peculiarities of his native tongue. He is not only a teacher of Russian but is also a musician, composer, and writer on music. Articles from his pen have recently appeared in these columns.

MELITA SPRAGGS, whose article on the preservation of Britain's national art collection in a mountain stronghold appears in another column, is a member of the staff of the Monitor's London Bureau. She has written on a wide variety of topics, throwing much light on the situation in the United Kingdom under war conditions.

When a boy joins the Army he meets up with many new experiences. They come so fast that, as a rule, he does not pause to permit them to make a deep impression. They bring him into a new world, a world which usually makes a man of him. He has little time to ponder, let alone record what he sees. But once in a while an observant youth crops up whose sense of humor and of the fitness of things equips him handsomely to do a job of showing what goes on in the life of a soldier. One such has come to the front, and his impressions appear in a new book, "Me and the Army."

"Me and the Army" is a pictorial record with running commentary, showing the activities behind the scenes in an army camp. It will save a soldier lots of explanations when he writes home to his people. It is the work of a man who is on the staff of Yank, the Army weekly, and has just been published by the American Artists Group of New York. The drawings are to be exhibited at Knoedler's Galleries, New York City, from June 1 to 19, for the benefit of the Army Emergency Relief Fund. A story about this book, under the title, "Hats Off to the Army," appears in another column.

ERNEST C. SHERBURNE, author of the article on Margaret Bourke-White—regarded as the most authoritative American photographer of Russia—is a former editor of the Weekly Magazine Section. He is now located in New York.

Things to Come . .

Next week, among other special features, Royal Barry Wills, New England architect, writes on farm architecture. His article is accompanied by interesting photographs, which illustrate the decorative value of farm buildings in the landscape. W. W. C.

"COULD WE BORROW A CUP OF SUGAR?"

Impact of War on Food

How has the war affected the food business? In 1941, food for the armed forces of the United States and its allies represented 4 per cent of the total United States production; in 1942, 13 per cent; in 1943, 25 per cent.

Dehydration in War

Where 10 ships, specially refrigerated, were needed to carry cured Wiltshire pork sides in World War I, only 3.12 ships are now required for the same amount, as a result of dehydration.—GENERAL ELECTRIC.

The Future of the Pacific

For some years the peace of the Pacific will depend upon the dominance of the United States, and to a lesser extent Great Britain.—P. D. PHILLIPS, Australian Institute of International Affairs.

Mass Distribution Is Essential

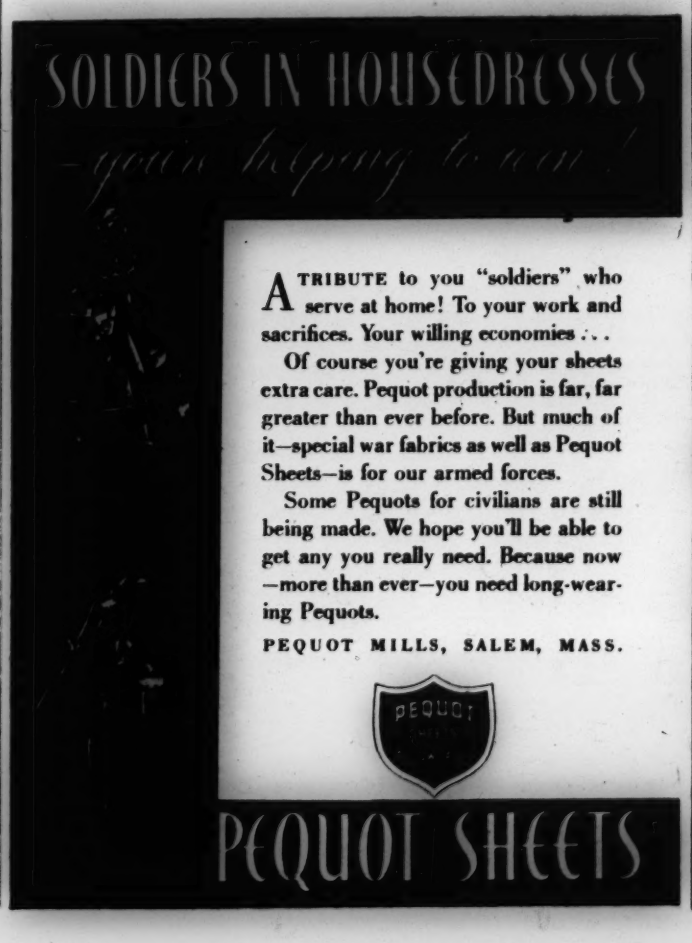
We have mastered the art of mass production. It now remains for us to master the art of mass distribution, so that the products of our magnificent industrial machine may be ever more widely spread among all our people. We are geared for unprecedented output of the essentials of life as well as the refinements of living. To absorb that tremendous output, business and labor and agriculture must co-operate to maintain full employment, high wages, and maximum purchasing power.—ERIC A. JOHNSTON.

The Accepted International Language?

I am sorry not to be able to express myself freely in your language. I am quite sure that after this war English will become the most widely accepted international language. But, judging by my experience at the League of Nations, I think it is not the good English that you speak but rather the bad English that I speak that will really become the international language.—DR. HENRYK STRASBURGER, Polish Minister of Finance.

Divine Source of Action

In our age the decisive factor in society may be brotherhood; the social form may be global unity; the pattern of relationship may be that of comrade to comrade everywhere; the personality of society may be community; and the object of emulation may be the human engineer, the administrator of group relationships. May be. But the power to make that may be the is comes to men from a source which is not human; but which must constantly be renewed at a source which is divine.—PAUL F. DOUGLASS, President, The American University, Washington, D. C.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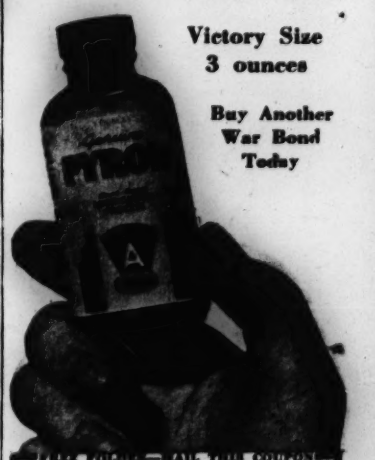

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Prime Minister Winston Churchill,
in a speech on March 21, 1943, outlining post-war aims for world security and prosperity.

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